



Hongkong Daily Press.

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WHEN THE S. O. S. SIGNAL is sent out by a ship in distress, it is useless unless the message is received by an expert wireless operator. And so it is when YOUR EYES SIGNAL THEIR DISTRESS from weakness of vision, you are unable to read the signs unless you go to an expert optician. Get advice from N. LAZARUS, Optician, 12, Queen's Road C.

No. 20,394 號四十九百二第 日八廿月五年亥癸 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11th, 1923. 三拜禮 號一十月七年二十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		
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BRITAIN AND REPARATIONS
THE END OF A PHASE

THE ENTENTE AND ITS FINAL TEST.

Following is one of the articles in the Observer which has recently attracted wide public interest:—

The German Memorandum shows that Germany has learnt from earlier mistakes. It is brief, concrete, and straightforward. It is studiously free of dialectical trimmings and controversial asides. In this it is a wiser and more business-like document than any which Germany has hitherto put forward. It conveys the impression that Dr. Cuno's Government has made an honest attempt to state its maximum. We do not say that in its present terms the offer will do. Subject to a settlement which admits of her economic recovery, German capacity must be put at a higher figure than the German Government is yet prepared to admit. The indemnity required will be less than the indemnity which Britain has paid or has undertaken to pay. As the same time, Germany accepts in advance any increase in the estimate of her capacity which may be internationally and impartially decided upon.

The Memorandum is not in itself a solution even of the economic problem, with which it is solely concerned. But, if it does not command acceptance, it emphatically requires discussion. The earlier German Note failed to provide negotiation with a starting-point. With the present Memorandum has come the opportunity, which might with better judgment at Berlin have come earlier, of substituting the orderly procedure of conference for the barren and ruinous method which France has applied in the Ruhr to the detriment of reparations and the endangerment of her future peace.

There could be no clearer sign of the moral confusion which M. Poincaré spread when he committed his country to the Ruhr invasion, than the idea that to negotiate with Germany is to surrender to Germany. Whether it concerns the purely economic question or the extrication of France from the Ruhr, no unilateral declaration that Germany can conceivably make will provide a solution complete in itself. Without negotiation there cannot be a settlement. Without negotiation there cannot even be, if we must borrow from an irrelevant terminology, "victory." Whatever else may be disputed in the German Memorandum, its concluding paragraphs are unanswerable. "For the solution of all these questions oral discussion is essential."

The tone of the Paris Press suggests that M. Poincaré's own desire would have been to reject the German proposal out of hand. The insistence of Belgium, anxious and very naturally anxious over the divergence which is leading her further into a dangerous departure from her natural connections, has apparently induced M. Poincaré to agree to the consultation of Britain and Italy before an answer is sent. This much is to the good. But it must not be consultation in form only. If M. Poincaré intends to prescribe limits and conditions under which conversation is alone permissible, he will only be repeating with a difference the tactics which provoked a protest from the British Government at the time of the last German Note. Such conditions would make co-operation finally impossible.

Paris objects that the German offer makes no mention of the Ruhr. There was no reason why a communication addressed to the Allies jointly should go beyond the limits of the economic question. Because the French and Belgians of their own initiative have occupied the Ruhr, the reparations question has not ceased to be a question of equal and urgent interest to all the Allies. At the same time, a conference held to consider the German offer and to negotiate a settlement is bound to consider and, if it succeeds, to solve the problem of the Ruhr and the Rhine, and of the guarantees necessary for reparations and for French security. In the matter of reparations the views of France must play a large part, in the matter of her security a preponderant part. If M. Poincaré, however, declines to enter discussion except upon a rigid formula of his own, he is making the most open claim he has yet made to dispose of rights and interests which only exist as Allied rights and interests, in his own way.

For six months Britain has stood aside. We have left Europe to stew—since the phrase must be varied—in our own juice. France has paid heavily, both now and prospectively, for her single-handed experiment. Belgium has paid, and Germany has paid. We have paid as much as, or more than, any. The military dislocation of a great centre of European industry has meant a complete halt to our recovery. It has done, on balance, widespread injury to British trade, and has blotted out for the time the prospect of a genuine revival. Our interest in the reaching of a settlement is vital, and in the manner in which it is reached, not less so. British opinion is prepared to consider any terms, any thesis of a settlement. It will not bar discussion or turn down proposals in advance. But the British Government has a duty, as obvious as its right, to demand that discussion shall take place and that it shall be conducted upon free and equal terms.

On the calmest and most practical study, the European interests of the British Empire require this. Our economic future depends on it. Our whole policy in Europe, and in particular the hope of a revived and strengthened Entente, depend on it. At Genoa, in the conference with Mr. Bonar Law, and again the other day, M. Poincaré has three times refused a hearing to the claims of the Empire. We do not know from what other country the treatment would have been tolerated. The British Government, almost subservient in its conciliatory purpose, showed such patience

and sympathy as one foreign Power has, perhaps, never been ready to show to another in a matter of high concern to itself.

The attitude of polite deference cannot continue. It is not merely a matter of the humiliation to which it is policy has subjected us. We brush aside the sentimental argument. We leave aside even consideration of the part which we played in making it possible for France and Belgium to speak of terms to Germany at all. It is for hard and practical reasons affecting its economic existence that the British Empire can no longer submit to be ignored where its own interests are heavily at stake. If we do not desire continuing indignities for ourselves, neither do we desire the humiliation of France as a result of the fiasco in which M. Poincaré's policy has involved her. It was easy to go into the Ruhr, but, as M. Poincaré was warned at the first even in his own country, harder to come out of it. The ending of the Ruhr deadlock upon terms satisfactory to French prestige is a question to be brought into common discussion first among the Allies, unless that term is to be no longer accurate or applicable, and then between the Allies and Germany. The thing of first importance is that all barriers to discussion should be thrown down.

III.
The Entente has been subjected to a series of damaging tests. The present is the most serious of all. It was a miracle of the times that no breach followed when M. Poincaré took the bit between his teeth at the New Year and an extraordinary testimony to the amount of popular good will to France which has survived many discouragements. But the positions then and now are radically different. Then the British Government did not oppose, if it did not consent to, the experiment on which M. Poincaré was set. Now the experiment has been tried, and despite the adaptation of its stated aims to successive stages of failure, has not produced one of the promised results. The events of nearly six months have deprived the British policy of benevolent abstention of whatever defence could then be made for it. The experiment has provoked chaos and conflict. We are not nearer but further from peace. The French have not extracted reparations. They have reduced them.

We have stated the facts frankly, as they deserve, and without heat. Six months ago our Government could make the substantial claim that it had preserved outwardly good relations with France. Friendly relations with France are a principal aim of British policy. But so is peace. If M. Poincaré is going to prove to us that these two conflict, some better way of treating our dilemma than passively gazing at it will have to be found. But, first, we must ask from M. Poincaré recognition of the fact, about which he was himself eloquent in his unofficial days, that an Entente implies an equal right in either partner to express its views and to influence the common policy. The vital interests of the Empire in an unravelling of the European muddle cannot henceforth be subject to an external veto. We do not believe that Mr. Baldwin's Government will be either able or willing to accept what would now amount to downright dictation.

If M. Poincaré were to repeat the tactics of the Genoa and Paris conferences, he would leave the British Government no hope of reaching peace by the better way of a new understanding with France. If he forbids in advance untrammelled discussion of a German offer which Britain, Italy, and, probably, Belgium, are prepared to discuss, and presents another ultimatum to Germany, which will now be virtually an ultimatum to ourselves, the British Government, as no doubt the Italian Government, will be both forced and free to resist, as far as it can, the control of its European interests. The interests of a first-class Power cannot be served by fourth-class policy. Firmly and courteously, but vigorously, we must insist upon as much respect being shown to our claims as we are prepared to extend to others. The better way to secure our legitimate interests is by agreement. If that way is closed to us then we must take the best we can.

WAS NERO INSURED?

THE FIRST FIRE POLICY.

Speculations as to the antiquity of insurance opened up an unexpected vein of humour at the annual dinner of the Corporation of Insurance Brokers held at the Savoy Hotel under the presidency of Sir A. Ernest Bain.

Mr. William Cash, president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, proposing the toast of the corporation, said he supposed insurance originated in some such system of guarantee as was referred to by Shakespeare in "The Merchant of Venice." (Laughter.) "Probably ship insurance was the most ancient of all. In the first shipping disaster only one vessel survived—at the time of the Flood—and he supposed both insured and insurers all disappeared." (Laughter.) "If in those days there were any of those curious people called average adjusters no settlement was ever arrived at." (Laughter.) As to fire, the first big conflagration was at the time of Sodom and Gomorrah, concerning which Lot was never known to have enforced a claim for loss. But Nero was probably well insured when he set fire to Rome." (Laughter.)

Mr. J. Armour Macmillan, chairman of the council, replied.

Sir Alfred E. Lewis, proposing "British Insurance Institutions," emphasised the importance of establishing some system of insurance to guarantee debts.

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Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,
GODFREY THOMAS,
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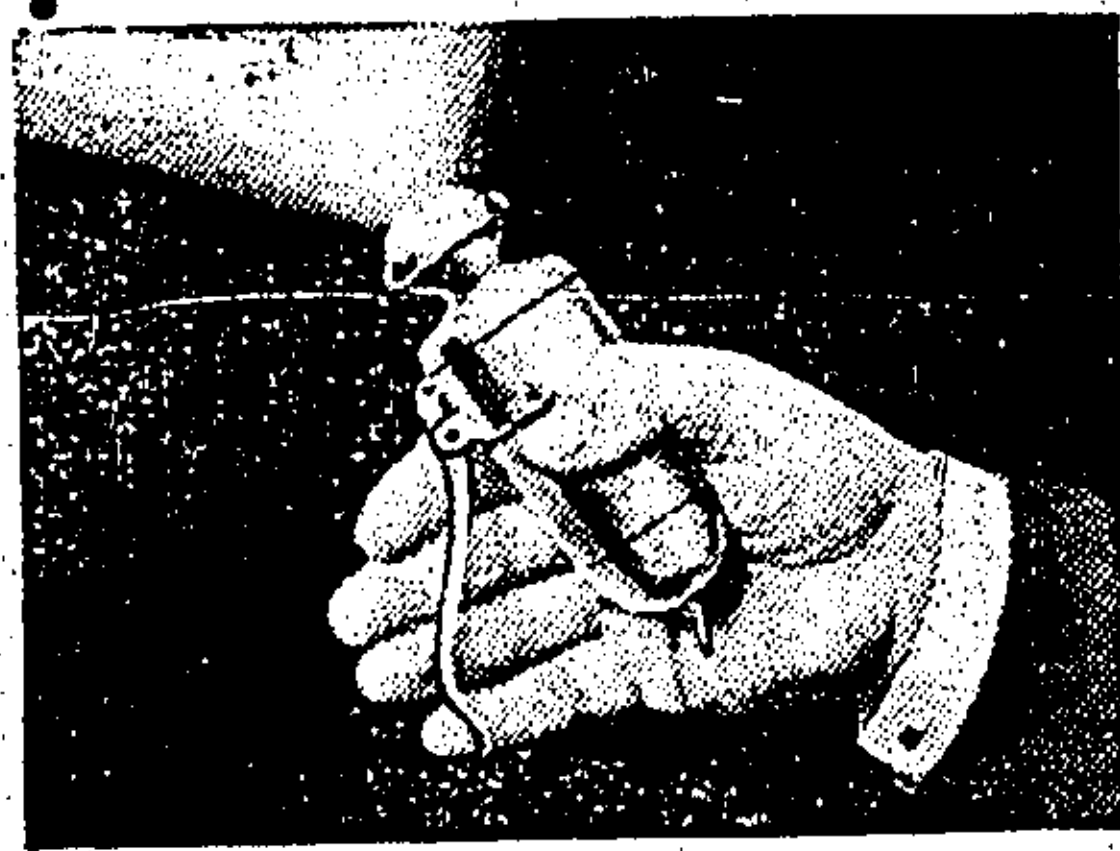
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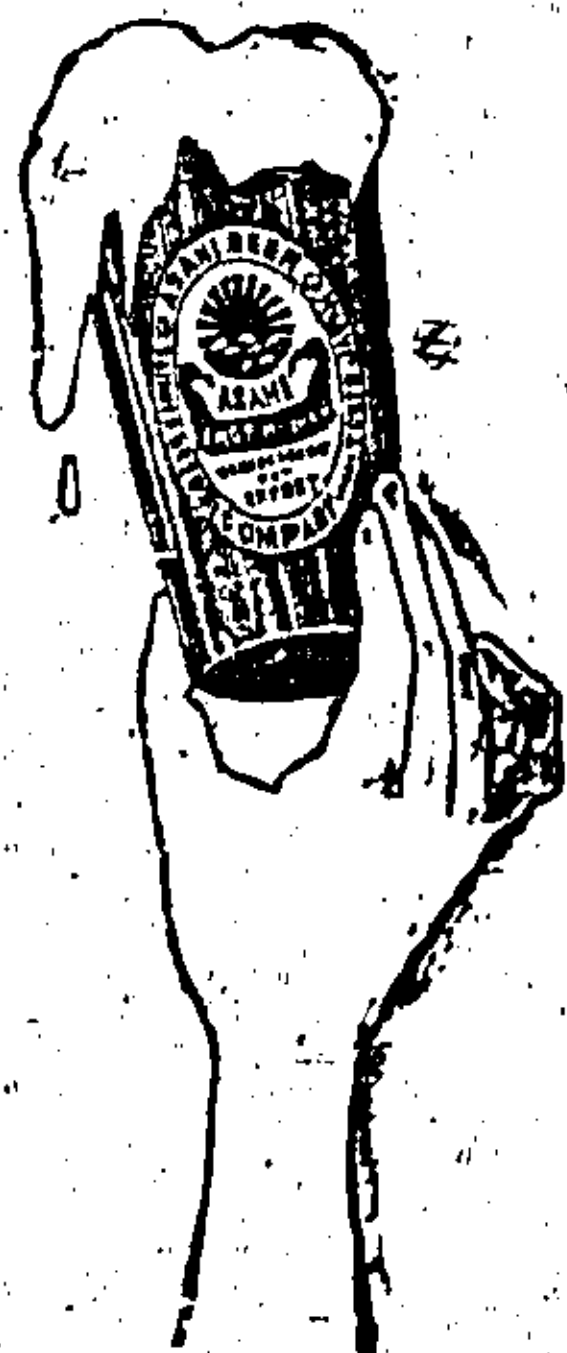
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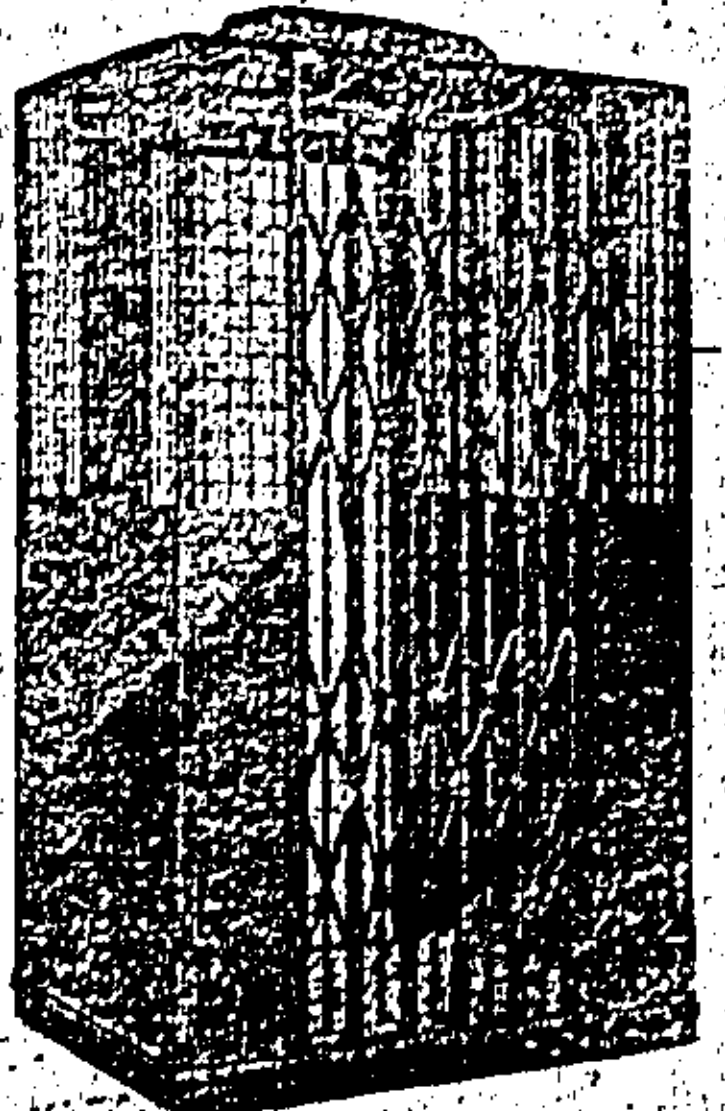
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**GROUND FOR DIVORCE.****SEX EQUALITY.**

In the House of Commons on June 8th, the
Matrimonial Causes Bill, which was presented
by Major Entwistle was considered on
report. The bill provides that a wife shall be
able to institute proceedings for divorce on
the ground that her husband has been guilty
of adultery alone, instead of having to prove
desertion or cruelty in addition.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.

Major Barnett moved the insertion of the
following new clause:

Upon any petition the Court shall not
either before making its final decree or in
or after the final decree deprive the husband
of the custody of or control of the children
of the marriage (if any) merely by reason
of a single act of adultery or of a
disposition on the ground of a single act of
adultery unless the Court shall be of
opinion that for other reasons the husband
is not a fit or proper person to retain such
custody or control.

He submitted that where there was one
solitary instance of conjugal infidelity,
perhaps following a glass of wine too much,
at dinner—the husband was to be deprived
of the custody of his children as a matter of
course, in addition to losing the society of
his wife, too serious a penalty would be
inflicted. But apart from that, in some cases
it was to the interest of the children to remain
in the custody of the father. It was
well known that after certain age boys
were much better looked after in the custody
of the father than in that of the mother.

Mr. Blundell, seconded.
Major Entwistle declined to accept the
proposed clause, which he said was thoroughly
unnecessary because the Court had absolute
discretion in regard to the custody of the
children. The clause would destroy the
absolute discretion of the Court.

Dr. Chaplin, who opposed the clause, said
it would have the effect of wrecking the
bill. Not one woman in a hundred would
take divorce proceedings if she knew that
if that action were successful she would lose
her children.

Mr. D. Herbert urged that the time had
come when there should be the trifling
limit of the discretion of the Court, pro-
posed by the amendment. At present the
guilty party was deprived of the custody
of the children, and it was extremely difficult
for that party to get an order even to visit
them at school. What he desired was that
children should not be deprived of the advantage
of having a father because that
father had been guilty of a slip under
circumstances which cried out for forgiveness.
The clause did not give the custody
of children to the father if his conduct had
shown him generally to be an immoral person.

Sir F. Bantury asked if there was a single
member of the House who was prepared
to say that because in exceptional
circumstances a man had committed an act
of adultery he was not fit to have charge
of his children. It might be that the
single act was committed after a man had
dined unwisely and taken more than was
good for him. This question must be
discussed frankly, not from the sentimental,
but from the practical point of view.

An Hon. Member: Be careful, this is not
the confessional.

Sir F. Bantury continued that in view of
the fact that the country was in a period
of transition it was most important that they
should see to the upbringing of the children,
and more particularly of the boys.

Consent to the clause?
Mr. Rawlinson said that the bill would be
used for the purpose of collusive divorces.
It would be easy under the provisions of
the bill for a man to supply his wife with
sufficient evidence to enable her to divorce
him. Where the husband and wife arranged
these collusive divorces the custody of the
children was often a barrier. This clause
would largely remove that difficulty, and he
was therefore opposed to it. Easy divorce
was a curse to the State and a curse to
society, and he would, therefore, resist a
proposal which would make this type of
divorce easier.

On a division the proposed new clause
was negatived by 172 votes to 25.

Mr. D. Herbert then proposed another new
clause which provided that the Court
shall have the like powers of making
decrees or orders for alimony to be paid
by a wife to or for the benefit of a
husband as it has hitherto had of making
decrees or orders for alimony to be
paid by a husband to or for the benefit
of a wife.

He said that the only object he had in
view was to bring Section 45 of the Act
of 1857 up to date and in accordance with
modern ideas of the freedom and independence
of women and the right of women
to hold their own property.

Captain Thorpe, in seconding, pointed
out that, if this clause were accepted the
Court would have an opportunity of making
some provision for the children of the
marriage.

Major Entwistle suggested that the
clause was outside the scope of the bill,
which was limited to divorce, petitions in-
stituted by the wife. In any case, however, he
suggested that it was unnecessary, inasmuch
as under Section 45 of the principal Act, if
a wife had property of her own, there was
ample power for the Court to make a
settlement not only in the interests of the
children, but in the interest of the injured
husband.

The clause was rejected by 148 to 65.
Mr. D. Herbert moved an amendment to
prevent an act of adultery committed be-
fore the passing of the Act being admitted
as a cause for divorce. If the amendment
were not accepted, directly the bill became
law the wife who had evidence that her
husband had committed an act of adultery
twenty years ago could get a divorce.

Mr. Thornton seconded.
Mr. Rawlinson asked the House to think
twice before rejecting the amendment.
When the bill was in Committee he had no
idea that it was to be retrospective. Take
the case of a married couple who separated
years ago for reasons of incompatibility of
temper. In view of the fact that they were
living apart, the husband, if he committed
adultery, would not commit a marital
offence at all. This bill came along and al-
tered the whole position, and the wife could
begin proceedings for divorce.

Mr. Hemmerde said that reference had
been made to the type of man who calculated
to a nicety his rights as a husband and com-
mitted adultery, and it had been pointed
out that the bill altered the law to the
disadvantage of such a man. If they had
to consider the question between a hus-
band who had those ideas of the re-
sponsibilities of married life and the number
of women who would be injured by the
acceptance of the amendment he would stand
by the bill.

Major Entwistle accepted the amend-
ment on the understanding that he would
subsequently move words to provide that
nothing in the clause should affect or take
away any right of a wife existing immedi-
ately before the passing of the Act.

The amendment was agreed to, as was the
amendment proposed by Major Entwistle.
Mr. D. Herbert moved that it should be
a discretionary defence to any petition that
the wife had at any time since the mar-
riage been guilty of adultery whether such
adultery had been condoned or not, and
where such discretionary defence had been
established the Court might refuse the
relief applied for.

The amendment was negatived by 205
votes to 47.

This concluded the report stage, and on the
motion for the third reading,
Mr. Blundell moved the rejection, describ-
ing the bill as "bad and immoral," and
likely to have a most deleterious effect on the
morals of the country. In the Roman
Catholic Church they believed that marriage
was a binding institution, and the marriage
vows remained the same no matter what
might be the laws of the country. This bill
was an attempt to force an artificial equality
where no equality existed in Nature, and all
the power of Parliament could not do that.

Sir E. Hume-Williams, in opposing the bill,
said that the objection he had was not to re-
moving the inequalities of the sexes but to the
way in which it was done. He thought the
right way would have been to have made it
as hard for the husband to divorce his
wife as it now was for a wife to divorce
her husband. He would have added to that
which the husband had to prove, instead
of taking away from that which the
wife had to prove. He would do so
because he could not help deploring what
he thought was one of the saddest things
of our age, namely, the tendency of young
people to rush into the divorce court, and
anything which made it easier, or which
held out temptations to either husband or
wife to rush into the divorce court was in
his estimate a deplorable thing. The mo-
ment the bill was passed there would be
an enormous increase in the number of
divorce cases. They were taking away
safeguards every day. If the bill, which
would shut off the light of publicity from
divorce cases, was passed, one of the few
remaining safeguards which kept people
out of the divorce court as present would
be removed.

Mr. J. Jones said that in the East-end of
London women were compelled to live with
men because they were too poor to get a
divorce.

Sir E. Hume-Williams: They can take
advantage of the Poor Persons Act.

Mr. Jones said he was a Catholic, but he
wanted to face the facts. It would be far
better to allow people to break the bonds
which bound them to unworthy partners
than to compel them to pretend that they
were living in matrimony.

A SACRED CONTRACT.

Sir F. Bantury said he held very strongly
that marriage was a sacred contract, not to
be entered upon lightly, a contract for good
or for evil, for the remainder of the lives
of the people concerned. In the case of a
woman not wishing to have relations
with her husband, the latter might yield
to temptation and commit an act of
infidelity with another woman, which
might lead to a demand for money from
the husband as the price of not telling the
wife what had happened. The husband
would either have to pay the money for an
act which in the circumstances, a man
might commit, or be taken into the
Divorce Court.

Mr. Dunnico opposed the bill. In so far
as it ought to lay down any standard of
morality for both sexes he was absolutely
in agreement with it. Adultery was ad-
ultery, whether committed by the man or the
woman, and deserved to be deprecated and
severely censured. But the bill did not
simply lay down a common standard of
morality. His objection was that it took
away that differentiation of treatment
which every judicial law ought to allow.
He did not think any hon. member would
dare to get up and contend that the act
of adultery on the part of a man was,
generally speaking, as grave in its conse-
quences as an act of adultery on
the part of a woman. The woman or the
mother occupied a place in the
home which the father did not occupy. In
the case of the woman such an act must
affect the home to a far greater extent than
in the case of a man. The married woman
could, undetected, bring into the home the
fruits of her sin, and the husband might,
in consequence, cherish and maintain
throughout his life the child of another man.
He believed that the bill was the first step
in a powerful campaign to make the dis-
solution of the marriage more easy, and
whatever did that was a fatal blow at the
very foundation of our national greatness
and at the fabric of our homes.

The House divided on the motion that
the bill be read a third time, when there
were voted:

For	...	257
Against	...	20
Majority for	...	231

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A GOOD WEEK OF CRICKET.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

—Edinburgh, June 10th.

Of many incidents of the outstanding week of the Scottish cricket, the Scottish Counties Champions, and of Greenock, the Champions of the Western District Union, whose first defeat it was in this season's competition. Perthshire have given the Scottish Counties Championship table quite a new look by their defeat of Aberdeenshire, the first administered to the Champions for over two seasons. A gratifying feature of the game was the success with the bat as well as with the ball, which attended the efforts of J. A. Ferguson and G. W. A. Alexander, the two Scottish internationalists. The other Counties Championship, match was even more exciting. Forfarshire like their Perthshire rivals, only securing the points after a great effort on the part of Clackmannan County to force a win. W. S. Young again demonstrated that there are few batsmen "playing with a sounder defence."

The Royal High School F.P.'s failed badly in their match with the Grange, and received their most decisive reverse of the season. Edinburgh University proved a very superior team to the Watsonians, and won easily. Cupar were defeated at Arbroath, chiefly as the result of good bowling on the part of R. W. Stewart, who captured seven wickets for 33 runs. Principal results:—

Scottish Counties—

Forfarshire, 177 for 7; Clackmannan Co., 173.

Aberdeenshire, 102; Perthshire, 122.

Club Matches—

Glas. Univ., 35; Clydesdale, 104.

I.H.S. F.P., 50; Grange, 252.

Edin. Univ., 187 for 4; Watsonians, 110.

Cupar, 53; Arbroath, 115.

Glas. Univ., 62; Glas. High School F.P., 232.

West of Union Championship—

Kelburn, 157; Greenock, 107.

Polce, 54; Drumpeppier, 76.

Ayr, 67; Uddingston, 203.

Clydesdale, 178; Ferguslie, 170.

Schools Matches—

Loretto, 116; Watsons, 110.

SCOTTISH CRICKET XI. TO MEET IRELAND.

After a trial match, the following were chosen to represent Scotland in the annual match against Ireland, which this year will be played in Dublin:—
J. Kerr (Greenock) (Captain).
G. W. A. Alexander (Aberdeenshire).
L. S. Cranston (Dunfermline).
J. A. Ferguson (Perthshire).
J. A. W. Kirk (Uddingston).
D. A. McKay (Clydesdale).
J. E. Phillips (Carlton).
J. M. Tennant (West of Scotland).
W. S. Walker (Greenock).
J. Grieve (Selkirk).

SCOTS PROFESSIONAL GOLF.

At West Gailes, Arthur W. Butchart, the Bannockburn professional, won the Scottish Professional Championship with an aggregate of 301 for the four rounds, and thus, despite the challenge of new men, the title is again associated with one of the best known names in the game on this side of the Border. He had a commanding lead of seven strokes over T. B. Robertson, a forty years old golfer, belonging to North Berwick, and now employed by the Fife Golf Club at Bannockburn. Butchart, who is 36 years old, comes from Carnoustie, has served his professional on several links. The nearest he had previously attained to the title was third place when Tom Fernie won at Monifieth after the war, but he has done well in qualifying play for the Open Championship and other events, and he created quite a flutter in the dovecotes when he knocked Ted Ray out of the Glenagles tournament a season or two ago. Judging by much of the golf at Gailes, however, certain of our Scottish professionals are more proficient at making clubs than using them. They are too much at the bench and too seldom on the course. Contrasting the golf with that seen at Deal and St. Andrews recently, much of it could be described as of an uncouth, not to say obsolete, type.

In announcing that American bankers had subscribed \$25,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 Austrian Construction Loan for flotation in America, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan said this was the first step towards the rehabilitation of Central Europe by all countries working together, and he believed that the American market should take its part in the efforts towards bettering the business conditions of the world.

IRRITATED & INFLAMED EYES

can be directly traced in many cases to the Sunday Motor trip and Golfing. The dust from sections of the local roads contain a decided eye irritant. A suggestion for those trips would be to keep the windshield up and to use a pair of Sun glasses. Sun glasses of any pattern with either Crookes, Luxol, Flenzal, Amber, London Smoke, or Blue lenses are obtainable at very moderate prices from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, the most competent manufacturing optical establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central (opposite to the Singer Sewing Machine Company).—ADVT.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

[BY "DREAMER."]

This article is solely for the benefit of those players who have never received tuition and who find that their handicaps remain at the maximum year after year. It is not easy to put on paper exactly what one means and be sure that it will be read in the way it is intended to be. I hope, therefore, that my readers who are anxious to accept a few tips for the improvement of their game will use their imagination. If I do not make myself quite clear on any particular point I shall be pleased to answer any correspondence in my next article to the best of my ability.

My first advice to the beginner is,—Do not read books on Golf, but take lessons.

That sounds an extraordinary start, considering that I am hoping to give tuition "on paper," and that there is no professional teacher in the Colony. I will explain more fully what I mean. In all the books on Golf, by our leading players, the authors try to model their readers on themselves. Now, how can a man with short thick fingers, for instance, grip his club comfortably in the same way that the man with long thin fingers does? And yet this is the sort of thing we do when we learn our golf from a book written by a man whose name may be familiar to us, but whose frame is entirely unknown. A good teacher studies his pupil and gets him to adopt a style best suited to him. I do not propose to give a golf lesson on paper, but merely a few tips that are essential to all players and not affected by the player's physique.

As regards my advice about having lessons, I suggest to my reader that he knows at least one single-figure handicap player well enough to ask him to spare half-an-hour at some time to start him off on the right lines.

One of the greatest faults amongst golfers is to "over-swing"; it is the cause of numerous errors, such as "topping," "slicing," etc. It must be obvious to everyone that the club-head must come towards the ball on the same line that it was taken away from it; consequently, the longer the swing the more chance there is of getting off this line. However hard a tennis player hits a ball one never sees him flourishing his racket behind his head. Admittedly, he is striking at a moving ball and, naturally, has not the same amount of time as the golfer has in which to play his shot. Nevertheless, the restricted swing gives more control over the racket on club. If you are not sure whether you are over-swinging or not, stand in front of a mirror and imagine you are actually driving off the first tee, but keep your eye on the glass instead of on the ball. If you club-head comes below the parallel line to the ground, you are over swinging. The cure rests with yourself.

The left-hand plays a most important part in a shot. It is a very common fault to have the left-hand gripping the club with the back of the hand facing the hole. Turn your left hand round as much as possible till the back of it is facing upwards. In order to prove to your own satisfaction that this advice is correct, take a stick in the left hand and strike some object, back-handed, with as much force as possible. Do it first with the back of the hand facing the object, and then with the back facing upwards. You will not only find that the latter way gives more force to the stroke, but that you have more control over the stick and can hit the object with a greater degree of accuracy.

The action of the left-hand is more or less identical with the action of a back-hand shot at tennis. If the club is held in this manner, the player should have a feeling that an extra tight grip with the left-hand will bring the club-head up and hit him on the nose. The actual manner in which the club is gripped I leave to the player, who will find but the most comfortable. But one word of warning—whether or not you adopt the over-lapping grip, be careful to get both hands as close together as possible; they must work as one joint.

If there is one evil that terrifies golfers more than another I should say it was slicing. I think all of us at one time or another get this terrible disease, so I will try to give a few tips for getting rid of it. Of course, the reason for a slice is, drawing the club-face across the ball, and there are many ways of causing this. As a first attempt to cure it, bring the left foot forward until the toe of the left shoe is on a line with that of the right, i.e., both feet are in a parallel line with the line on which it is intended the ball should travel.

(Continued on next column.)

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

"B" DIVISION.

In the "B" Division the Indians complete their programme with a match against Craigengower "B," whom they ought to beat without much trouble.

The Chinese Recreation Club, who can finish with the same number of points, have to meet Kowloon "B" who were unable to raise a team last week. The University, who can also equal these totals, have two matches to play against the Civil Service and Kowloon "A."

Kowloon "A" may beat them, but it is quite likely we shall have a triangular play-off to decide the Championship, with the Indians favourites.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
I. R. C.	0	8	1	8
C. R. C.	0	8	1	8
University	0	7	1	7
Queen's College	0	5	3	5
Kowloon "A"	0	5	4	5
C. de Recreo	0	4	4	4
Craigengower "B"	0	4	5	4
Kowloon "B"	0	3	6	3
Civil Service	0	3	6	3
Netherlands T.C.	0	1	8	1
Craigengower "A"	0	0	9	0

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

N.T.C. v. Queen's College.
I.R.C. v. C.R.C. "B."
C.S.C.C. v. University.

POSTPONED MATCHES.

C. de Recreo v. Queen's College.
K.C.C. "A" v. University.
C.C.C. "A" v. C. de Recreo.
K.C.C. "B" v. C.R.C.

BASEBALL LEAGUE.

CLUB LUSITANO AND CLUB DE RECETO TO COMBINE.

In connection with the Hongkong Baseball League season which is to commence shortly, a meeting was held in the Club Lusitano last evening when it was unanimously agreed to combine the Lusitano Recreation Club and the Club de Receto baseball teams, so as to compete in this season's league under the name of the Lusitano Baseball Team. This decision was arrived at as a result of a meeting of the Hongkong Baseball League, 1923, held at the American Consulate Offices on Friday last, July 6th.

Mr. G. U. da Rocha, of Messrs. J. M. da Rocha and Co. was elected manager of the Lusitano Baseball Team.

A great mistake that many players make is to try to aim for the left-hand side of the course. This usually exaggerates the slice, because they normally bring the left-foot round and leave their right foot in the same position, as if they were aiming straight up the fairway. This stance, known as the open stance, has a tendency to make a player draw his hands towards his body, thereby drawing the club-face across the ball.

Again, a player who is suffering from slicing is so scared of it that he raises his head far too soon for fear that he will lose his ball. When I suffer in this way, I adopt a bold attitude. I take up the square stance, i.e., left toe and right toe on the same line, aim for the right-hand side of the course, grip my club tightly, make up my mind that I do not care if I do lose my ball—in any case I am on no account going to watch where it goes—and then hit. Nine times out of ten it finishes on the left-hand side of the course, and then I regain my confidence.

The great thing to remember is to be bold; no half-hearted measures about it, or the result will most probably be a low ball. If this does not cure the trouble, then take a dozen balls to some quiet spot and act as follows:—Draw a broad arrow on the ground pointing in the opposite direction to that in which you intend playing your ball, take a shot, trying to make your club-head follow through along the centre-line as far as possible. If the club-head follows the line nearest to you, a slice will result; if it follows the outer line a pull will result. Go on playing the shot until the club-head goes down the centre-line without any trouble and your slice will be cured.

A frequent cause for mistiming a shot is taking the club back too fast. We are taught to go slowly back, but this is a little misleading. What we should be taught is to bring the club through at a greater speed than we took it back. It is a mistake to go too slowly back; it makes the shot a slovenly one.

Never tap the ball; give it a firm hit, whether it be a drive or a putt. Distance is controlled by the length of the swing, not by a slackening up of the swing.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

From a memorandum issued by the British Government on the eve of the anti-opium convention in Geneva last month:—

"Opium cultivation and consumption in China has reached a point where it ceases to serve any practical purpose to review conditions in the several provinces in detail. It may be asserted forthwith that the law which operates in restriction of opium production in the great majority of poppy-growing provinces is the ordinary law of supply and demand, while in a few of the provinces there is an artificial stimulus to production in the form of compulsory planting under orders from the military chiefs who derive a substantial revenue by taxing the ensuing crops."

The price of Chinese opium in China is dropping consequently to a level which places it again in the reach of the ordinary coolie, while Consular reports show that throughout China the official classes contain a large percentage of smokers who in many parts find it unnecessary to practice any serious concealment of the vice.

It is true that estimates formed by foreign observers (based inevitably on very vague data) place the total annual production of opium in China at only a fraction, varying from one-tenth to one-third of the average production in prohibition years and there is reason to suppose that the demand, and consequently the output, will remain permanently at a lower level, inasmuch as in some of the seaboard provinces morphia is now a competitor, while the stupendous increase in the sale of cheap cigarettes in the interior presumably tends to reduce the number of coolies who smoke opium.

SITUATION AS BAD AS CAN BE.

With certain qualifications to be mentioned hereafter, it may thus be said that the present opium situation in China is as bad as it can be.

A few examples of reports from various provinces should suffice to justify this statement.

In Kansu it is said to be unsafe for an opium inspector to show himself.

In Honan the condition is so hopeless since Fong Yu Hsiang left the province that the local branches of the Anti-Opium Administration have closed down in despair.

In Kirin the cultivation of opium poppy is "officially encouraged."

Shenchi—always a bad province—is reported to be growing more than for many years past.

From Kashgar His Majesty's Consul-General telegraphs that one-third of the officials are smokers.

In Kwangsi the traffic in opium is the only trade which has managed to survive the anarchy of the last two years.

On the Yangtze generally the traffic is as bad as ever, and, as far down as at Nanking, is described by His Majesty's Consul-General as being "unchecked."

The latest reports from Fukien are, in particular, most discouraging. This, the one province where the Chinese authorities succeeded in checking the recrudescence of opium cultivation in 1920 and 1921 and nearly eliminated the poppy, has now again, thanks to the civil war, slipped back to its old state and is being replanted extensively under encouragement from military rulers.

Szechuan is perhaps the worst centre of production, and besides supplying vast quantities for shipment down river, consumes opium unrestrictedly. Members of the British Legation travelling in the province last autumn found their boat reeking with the drug which was being smoked openly all day long by military officers on board.

The reports from Yunnan alone would dispel any possible illusions regarding official suppression. A scheme has been put in hand to organize, under the auspices of the Yunnan Government, the export of opium to neighbouring provinces by the agency of a company created for the purpose. The transport is to be conducted under military protection and the figure given by His Majesty's Consul-General as the estimated value of the opium waiting to be handled is nothing less than ten million taels.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT POWERLESS.

In its present state of impotence the Central Government is practically powerless to deal with the evil. It is true that the provinces under their official control are practically free from poppy, but this only applies fully to Chihli itself. The "model governor" of Shansi discourages growing as well as he can, and in Shantung the cultivation is small. On the other hand smoking in Peking is notoriously common and the extreme cheapness of opium, and ease with which it is purchased tell their own tale.

THE CHINA PROBLEM.

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG'S SUGGESTIONS.

On the subject of the Reuter telegram published in the *Daily Press*, summarising a letter from the leading British China firms to the London *Times*, Sir Robert Ho Tung was interviewed in his office last evening. It will be remembered that two years ago Sir Robert spent several months in Peking and North China, where he had personal conversations with ex-President Hsu Shih Chang and Li Yuan Hung and Cabinet Ministers, and was very closely in touch with Dr. Sun Yat Sen during his few days' stay in Hong Kong on his way to Canton to assume the administration of the Provincial Government of Kwangtung. Sir Robert is, therefore, in a position to speak with some authority on the suggestions submitted to the *Times* by the signatories to the letter in question.

Sir Robert, in answer to question, stated that as they appear to him, the merchants' suggestions, do not strike at the root of the evil; at best, if carried out, they would only effect security in certain specified railway routes with a corresponding benefit to trade, but not to such an extent as would bring about the much desired improvement in the internal conditions of China as a whole, which, he takes it, is the common aim of all (whether foreigners or Chinese) in this part of the world. The trivial benefits, in Sir Robert's opinion, will be of a purely local and temporary character. In effect, the militarists will be left with the same power as before, thus enabling them, as in the past, to pursue a fratricidal internal warfare incidentally for their own and their protégés' personal aggrandisement.

Asked for some practical suggestions, Sir Robert replied: "Let the Diplomatic Corps use their influence among the leaders of the rival factions to bring about a round-table conference with the following objects:—

(1) To discuss the disbandment of the superfluous troops; and

(2) To consider the best means to reach a *modus vivendi*.

At this conference the leaders of the South-Western provinces, who have no negligible part in the council of the nation, should be invited to attend.

It was pointed out to Sir Robert by the interviewer that such conferences had been held in the past and had proved abortive. To this remark Sir Robert replied: "That is quite true, but you must not forget one essential point. In the past the conferences had their origin with, and were conducted by, the Chinese themselves, all of whom were partisans; none of the great Powers assisted these deliberations with their advice, whereas, if Great Britain, America and the other Powers with large interests in China, with the co-operation of disinterested Chinese merchants and others, were to initiate the movement in the direction of conciliation of the contending parties, I have hope of the ultimate success of the conference. The disbanded soldiers, who have hitherto proved themselves an incubus on the nation, should, and can be, employed in reproductive public works, besides guarding and policing the trade routes of China both by land and water."

It was also urged that the calling of the conference was more easily said than done, and that there was no certainty that the tuchuns would respond to such invitation. Moreover, it was asked, what guarantee would there be that the terms of the Agreement reached would be respected by the signatories?

Sir Robert admitted that there were all real difficulties; but he thought there was nothing so inherent in these preliminaries as to make the difficulties wholly insurmountable. "Nothing has yet been tried by the Powers before," remarked Sir Robert, "Why not give the idea a trial; if it fails to stand the test, then there is still room to devise other ways and means. On the other hand, the tuchuns have, at any rate, manifested their desire—in more ways than one—to secure peace in China. Now, then, is the opportunity given to put their sincerity to the test. The Powers are neutral, and if they come forward as the conveners of the conference, there can be no suspicion on the part of the tuchuns. Disbandment of troops will be made concurrent in all the Provinces concerned. The fear of aggression, which has been the bugbear in the past, can, therefore, be dispelled. The aim should be to deprive the unfriendly Provinces of all aggressive forces so that they would not war against one another. If nothing be gained by the trial, it could be said with equal truth that nothing would be lost by it."

THE CHEUNG CHOW FERRY LAUNCH DISASTER.

NUMBER OF DROWNED INCREASED TO 14.

A PROPHECY RECALLED.

Sunday's disaster, in which the Cheung Chow ferry launch, *Fee Den Fat*, turned turtle off the Eastern Street Wharf, throwing a large number of passengers into the water, has turned out to be more serious than was at first believed. The police estimate on Sunday of the number of drowned in the disaster was five, but this number has now been increased to 14. On Monday no fewer than ten bodies were recovered from the water in the neighbourhood of the wharf, and yesterday morning another four bodies were picked up off West Point.

On Sunday the coxswain informed the police that he had 75 passengers on board, and the police on the same day accounted for this number with the exception of five. The latest figures of the number of drowned go to show that the coxswain had underestimated the number of passengers on board. A police launch was engaged for the best part of yesterday searching for bodies.

The ferry launch turned turtle as the result of the passengers crowding to the starboard side of the vessel with a view to disembarking into sampans which came alongside her. She has been employed since the latter part of last year as a supplementary ferry to Cheung Chow, leaving Hong Kong at 5.15 p.m. and returning from Cheung Chow at 7 p.m. The disaster justifies the complaints long made by the European visitors to Cheung Chow that a more seaworthy, as well as an ampler, ferry service was needed.

At the annual meeting of the Cheung Chow Residents' Association on August 7th, last year, the Hon. Secretary reported that, though representations had been made to the Government and the *Kai-fong*, nothing had been done to improve the ferry service.

A resolution was passed "That the attention of the Government be drawn to the inadequacy of the ferry service." In proposing this, Mr. C. G. Alabaster declared that travelling in the ferry to-day was travelling in a death-trap. "No doubt the Government would awaken to the fact that it was necessary to do something when they were all drowned, but he would like the Association to address them on the subject at once in the hope that that sad event might be averted. It was not necessary to say more than the proposition said, because if only some member of the Government could be induced to look into the matter the launch would speak for itself.

It should be explained that these remarks had reference to the regular ferry boat, a larger vessel than the *Fee Den Fat*, which was subsequently added to the service in order to relieve the pressure on the other launch and enable people to go to Cheung Chow and back on the same day.

The Government have recently invited tenders for an improved ferry service to start on 1924.

PIRATES?

EIGHT MEN BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

The detention of the crew of a junk at Aberdeen on Saturday had its sequel at the Magistracy yesterday morning, when eight men were brought before Mr. C. D. Melbourne and charged with piracy and with having in their possession a junk which was stolen in Chinese waters. Sub-Inspector Pincott asked for a formal remand for one week. He said that on June 12th the junk master left Pak-ngo, with a cargo of timber for Jap-to, Hoihaang Island, near the mainland. At about noon, the same day he was stopped by another junk, about 30 miles from Pak-ngo. Eight men armed with rifles and revolvers boarded the junk and terrorised the crew, forcing them down below. The crew were later made to sail the junk in company with the pirate junk for a period of 30 hours. Later they were brought back to a spot close to where the piracy commenced. The pirate crew was then put ashore and they made their way to one of the villages. The master of the junk went to Macao to look for the missing boat. He later came to Hong Kong and on Saturday saw his boat lying at Yau-mai. He reported the matter to the police. In the meantime the junk had left Yau-mai and the same afternoon it was discovered at Aberdeen. Sergt. Dickson boarded the vessel there and arrested the eight defendants. Three of the eight had since been identified as being amongst the pirates. The police had now to send to the country for the remainder of the crew to come down to Hong Kong with a view to the identification of the pirates.

The case was formally remanded to Tuesday, the 17th inst.

OBITUARY.

MR. J. W. WHITE.

We regret to record the death of Mr. James William White, F.S.I., M.R.S.I., of the engineering staff of the Public Works Department, which occurred yesterday at his residence, No. 39, Humphreys' Buildings, Kowloon. The late Mr. White had been in indifferent health for some time but remained at his post until last Thursday when he was suddenly taken ill. His condition which was realised to be serious from the first, gradually became worse. On Monday he became unconscious and remained so until death supervened. For many years past the late Mr. White had suffered from a high blood pressure and just prior to his departure on leave last year he had a very serious collapse as the result of overwork. When he returned from leave last January it was obvious that he had not fully recovered from his illness, but without complaint he carried on at his duties until the last fatal illness. Death was due to blood pressure on the brain.

The late Mr. White came to Hong Kong from Muswell Hill, North London, in about the year 1908 as a civilian surveyor on the staff of the Royal Engineers. Some two years later he joined the Public Works Department and was then graded as an Assistant Engineer. In August 1913 he was appointed First Grade Assistant Engineer and in 1918 he was promoted to Acting Executive Engineer. Two years later this promotion was confirmed in the Second Grade. From September, 1920, to November, 1920, he fulfilled the duties of Acting First Grade Executive Engineer in charge of the Buildings Ordinance work. In 1921 he again fulfilled the duties of Officer in charge of Building Ordinance work. On his return from leave in January this year he was appointed Officer in charge of the Resumptions Office, a new sub-department of the Public Works Department. Then on the recent retirement of Mr. T. L. Perkins as Director of Public Works and following upon the promotion of Mr. W. E. Wright to the post of Assistant Director of Public Works, the late Mr. White was appointed to fill the highly responsible post of Building Authority. He was conscientious in all his duties, obliging to all and very popular amongst his colleagues. The Government have lost a faithful servant and his colleagues a staunch friend.

The deceased gentleman was perhaps best known in social circles for his interest in local musical affairs. He was a musician of considerable ability and has acted on occasions as deputy organist at St. John's Cathedral during the absence of Mr. Denman Fuller, where he has also conducted several organ recitals. He was a staunch supporter of the local Philharmonic Society and he has done much to keep the Society alive. He had been a member of the Perseverance Lodge of Freemasons (No. 11856.C.) for about twelve years, and at the time of his death was I.G. He occupied the chair of the Victoria Preceptory and Priory in 1918. The late Mr. White leaves a widow and two young sons—eight and four years old respectively—to mourn his loss, for whom much sympathy will be felt in their sad bereavement.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral was held in the evening, the cortege passing the Monument at about half past six. Following the hearse were the members of the staff of the Public Works Department, headed by the Acting Director of Public Works, Mr. H. Jackman. Behind them were representatives of the Masonic lodges in the Colony, and of the Cathedral Choir. Mrs. White did not attend the funeral; the chief mourner being the deceased's nephew, Mr. E. Gordon. The service was conducted by the Rev. Copley Moyle.

Amongst those present at the graveside were the Acting Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher), the Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.), the Acting Director of Public Works (the Hon. Mr. H. T. Jackman), the President of the Sanitary Board (Mr. G. R. Sayer), the Chief Magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood), and Messrs. Parker, Rees, A. G. D. Cornell, A. S. McKicken, Adams, W. A. E. M. Hazland, J. C. Clark, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak (District Grand Master, Hong Kong and South China District, E.C.), H. A. Cartwright (Worshipful Master, Perseverance Lodge), L. M. Whyte, J. M. McHutcherson, A. J. J. Martin (Worshipful Master, Zealand Lodge), G. E. Welton, F. Baylis, A. Gillard, A. Dyer Ball (representing St. John's Cathedral Church Body), W. J. Carroll, E. W. Stapleton, V. Sorby, A. E. Wright, E. W. Carpenter, H. C. Lewis, L. M. Xavier, H. S. Rouse, P. D. Wilson, L. D. Martyn, A. Kirk, B. White, F. H. Dillon, F. C. Bullock, and others. The Chinese staff of the Resumption Office were also present.

Amongst the many who kept floral tributes were the following:—Mother, Sisters, and Brothers, H.E. the Governor, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Jackman; Mr. D. V. Stevenson; Mr. and Mrs. Arnold H. Hollingsworth; Mr. T. P. M. Boyan and members of St. John's Cathedral Choir; Members of St. John's Cathedral Church Body; the Staff of the Public Works Department; the Staff of the Resumptions Office; the Staff of the Survey Department; the Chinese Staff of the B.O.O.

THE RENTS VICTIM.

LANDLORD, TENANT, OR SUBTENANT?

CASE WHICH POINTS TO TENANT.

A case of unusual interest to both landlords and tenants came before His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Summary Court yesterday.

The Chinese tenant of the ground floor of No. 13a, Peel Street, claimed the sum of \$77 arrears of rent from his Chinese sub-tenant. Mr. M. M. Watson appeared for the tenant, and Mr. M. K. Lo for the sub-tenant.

Mr. Watson pointed out that the point at issue was whether or not the \$77 was standard rent. He submitted that this was the case. The plaintiff paid rent of \$37 per month to the original landlord. A portion of the floor he let to his sub-tenant for \$77 per month. The sub-letting occurred after the Rents Ordinance came into force. Both parties admitted that the two portions of the floor were domestic tenements. Certainly it seemed hard that the sub-tenant should pay \$77 for a small portion of the whole floor, whilst the original tenant paid only \$37 for the whole, but they had to remember the Rents Ordinance was made to protect the tenant.

Mr. Lo's submission was that if the circumstances were not in conflict with the Ordinance, it was obvious they were against the principle of the Ordinance. Whereas the tenant, for so long as the Ordinance endured could not pay more than \$37 per month rent, he could, by merely letting what was little more than bed space charge for it \$77 per month, and so make a profit. This was unreasonable. The iniquities of landlords had been widely advertised, but it was about time they heard something of the iniquities of tenants. Mr. Lo pointed out that His Honour had the power to divide the standard rent in such a way as to make the burden equitable among all the parties.

Judgment was reserved.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Mr. Ray's defence of his particular benefit performance—I omit the offensive quotation marks—led me to a further careful perusal of my letter. Having failed to detect any indication that the remarks therein contained could be taken as directed against any particular performance, I accept his apology.

Mr. Ray is anything but complimentary to the public of Hong Kong when he infers, nay, even asserts, that no more, and possibly less patronage is afforded to an entertainment when partly conducted in the cause of charity. To me it appears there are probably many others, who, like myself, object to the present system, or lack thereof. Mr. Ray has certainly shown us that the support given to one benefit performance at least was less than that accorded the ordinary one. There can be no effect without cause. I have suggested a probable cause; Mr. Ray may be able to suggest others; for I feel sure that we would both desire to co-operate towards ending such an unhappy state of affairs as he describes.

Having refrained from answering Mr. Ray's ill-tempered remarks, I would crave space to say that my "little bit" was done in an endeavour to put benefit performances on a better footing, and thereby to bring them into better repute. I trust, Sir, that should Mr. Ray make any further contribution he will be not quite so "peppery." If we are to continue the discussion, it were better to do so amicably, for abuse was ever a poor form of argument.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A CORRECTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I notice in the report in your valuable paper of to-day's date of the action between Moller & Co., Ltd., and T. Orton which was heard yesterday that I am reported to have said that "Mr. Orton knew when he was making these contracts that Mayers' firm was in a doubtful financial condition. Was it likely then that he as a man of business would enter into a series of contracts with them on his own account?" This is a wrong report of what I said. I said that "Mr. Orton knew after he had made the contracts on behalf of the Company that Mayers' firm was in a doubtful financial condition and it was not likely that he as a man of business would agree to take personal liability in respect of such contracts."

I shall be much obliged therefore, if you will correct your report.—Thanking you in anticipation, I am, Yours faithfully,

A. EL. ARCUOLI.

No. 17, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, July 10th, 1923.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an Interim Dividend of 25 per cent. per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1923, at rate of 25, 34, per dollar.

The Dividend will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 7th AUGUST, 1923, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of Corporation will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 23rd JULY to SATURDAY, the 4th AUGUST, 1923 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1923. [1052]

THE HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR SHARE for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1923, will be PAYABLE on WEDNESDAY, 8th AUGUST, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 26th JULY, to Wednesday, 8th AUGUST (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1923. [1050]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1923, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Tai Kok Tsui in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measure	Area	Annual Rent	Upset Price
Korston Island Lot 1	East of Korston Island Lot 1	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 2	East of Korston Island Lot 2	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 3	East of Korston Island Lot 3	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 4	East of Korston Island Lot 4	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 5	East of Korston Island Lot 5	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 6	East of Korston Island Lot 6	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 7	East of Korston Island Lot 7	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 8	East of Korston Island Lot 8	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 9	East of Korston Island Lot 9	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 10	East of Korston Island Lot 10	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 11	East of Korston Island Lot 11	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 12	East of Korston Island Lot 12	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 13	East of Korston Island Lot 13	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 14	East of Korston Island Lot 14	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 15	East of Korston Island Lot 15	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 16	East of Korston Island Lot 16	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 17	East of Korston Island Lot 17	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 18	East of Korston Island Lot 18	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 19	East of Korston Island Lot 19	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 20	East of Korston Island Lot 20	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 21	East of Korston Island Lot 21	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 22	East of Korston Island Lot 22	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 23	East of Korston Island Lot 23	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 24	East of Korston Island Lot 24	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 25	East of Korston Island Lot 25	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 26	East of Korston Island Lot 26	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 27	East of Korston Island Lot 27	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 28	East of Korston Island Lot 28	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 29	East of Korston Island Lot 29	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 30	East of Korston Island Lot 30	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 31	East of Korston Island Lot 31	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 32	East of Korston Island Lot 32	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 33	East of Korston Island Lot 33	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 34	East of Korston Island Lot 34	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 35	East of Korston Island Lot 35	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 36	East of Korston Island Lot 36	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 37	East of Korston Island Lot 37	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 38	East of Korston Island Lot 38	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 39	East of Korston Island Lot 39	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 40	East of Korston Island Lot 40	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 41	East of Korston Island Lot 41	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 42	East of Korston Island Lot 42	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 43	East of Korston Island Lot 43	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 44	East of Korston Island Lot 44	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 45	East of Korston Island Lot 45	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 46	East of Korston Island Lot 46	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 47	East of Korston Island Lot 47	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 48	East of Korston Island Lot 48	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 49	East of Korston Island Lot 49	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 50	East of Korston Island Lot 50	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 51	East of Korston Island Lot 51	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 52	East of Korston Island Lot 52	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 53	East of Korston Island Lot 53	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 54	East of Korston Island Lot 54	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 55	East of Korston Island Lot 55	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 56	East of Korston Island Lot 56	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 57	East of Korston Island Lot 57	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 58	East of Korston Island Lot 58	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 59	East of Korston Island Lot 59	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 60	East of Korston Island Lot 60	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 61	East of Korston Island Lot 61	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 62	East of Korston Island Lot 62	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 63	East of Korston Island Lot 63	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 64	East of Korston Island Lot 64	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 65	East of Korston Island Lot 65	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 66	East of Korston Island Lot 66	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 67	East of Korston Island Lot 67	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 68	East of Korston Island Lot 68	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 69	East of Korston Island Lot 69	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 70	East of Korston Island Lot 70	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 71	East of Korston Island Lot 71	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 72	East of Korston Island Lot 72	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 73	East of Korston Island Lot 73	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 74	East of Korston Island Lot 74	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 75	East of Korston Island Lot 75	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 76	East of Korston Island Lot 76	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 77	East of Korston Island Lot 77	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 78	East of Korston Island Lot 78	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 79	East of Korston Island Lot 79	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 80	East of Korston Island Lot 80	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 81	East of Korston Island Lot 81	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 82	East of Korston Island Lot 82	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 83	East of Korston Island Lot 83	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 84	East of Korston Island Lot 84	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 85	East of Korston Island Lot 85	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 86	East of Korston Island Lot 86	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 87	East of Korston Island Lot 87	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 88	East of Korston Island Lot 88	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 89	East of Korston Island Lot 89	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 90	East of Korston Island Lot 90	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 91	East of Korston Island Lot 91	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 92	East of Korston Island Lot 92	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 93	East of Korston Island Lot 93	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 94	East of Korston Island Lot 94	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 95	East of Korston Island Lot 95	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 96	East of Korston Island Lot 96	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 97	East of Korston Island Lot 97	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 98	East of Korston Island Lot 98	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 99	East of Korston Island Lot 99	4,410	20	9,800
Korston Island Lot 100	East of Korston Island Lot 100	4,410	20	9,800

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID, SUEZ & STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel "GLENBEG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., wharves and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th July, 1923, at Noon, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 14th July, 1923, 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1923. [1045]

STROTHERS & BARRY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES via PORTS.

THE Steamship "WEST PROSPECT" having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Monday, July 9th, 1923, Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., wharves and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned or Delivery Orders issued.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 9 A.M. Saturday, 14th July, 1923, by Messrs. ANDERSON & ARNE, Marine Surveyors.

All Claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered after 10th July, 1923, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Order immediately.

STROTHERS & BARRY, Agents, U.S.S. Emergency Fleet Corp., Hongkong, 9th July, 1923. [1051]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GOVERNMENT OF MACAO.

DIRECCAO DOS SERVICOS DE FAZENDA (MACAO EXCHEQUER DEPARTMENT).

ELECTRIC POWER MACHINERY, WIRELESS STATION AND ELECTRIC TRACTION.

THE Government of Macao will receive Tenders for the Concession of the Sole Privilege, in the City, of the following Services:

(a) Setting up and running a Wireless Station with sufficient power to guarantee Communication with the Portuguese Colony of Timor.

(b) Setting up and running Electric Power Machinery for the Supply of Electric Power to the whole City and Harbour of Macao, also the supply of Electric Light for the Private Lands belonging to the Port of Macao.

(c) Setting up and running Electric Conveyance in the City and with Communication with the neighbouring Chinese Villages, when this Right may be granted.

The Terms and Conditions may be seen in the Public Works Department of Macao and the Tenders should be sent in up to the 15th SEPTEMBER, 1923, addressed to the DIRECTOR DOS SERVICOS DE FAZENDA DE MACAO, (Macao Exchequer Department), 21st June, 1923.

GOVERNMENT OF MACAO.

DIRECCAO DOS SERVICOS DE FAZENDA (MACAO EXCHEQUER DEPARTMENT).

RACE COURSE.

THE Macao Government have received several requests that it should use its best endeavours for building and maintaining a RACE COURSE in a suitable site, and not wishing to do so before giving to all the interested parties an opportunity for sending in their Terms and Conditions, hereby announces that up to the 15th SEPTEMBER, 1923, it will receive Tenders with Plans and Specifications for the building and maintenance of a Race Course in the City of Macao, for Ten Years, under the following Conditions:

1. The Race Course and Stands shall be finished Five Months after signing the Agreement.

2. The Government will grant the exclusive Rights of Horse Racing in this City, in Exchange for a fixed percentage of the Company's net earnings.

3. The Government will allow the use of its sites for this purpose, on payment of the Annual Ground Rent of per square metre.

All the Tenders should be sent in up to the 15th of SEPTEMBER, addressed to the DIRECTOR DOS SERVICOS DE FAZENDA, MACAO, (Chief of the Macao Exchequer Department, Macao).

Direccao dos Servicos de Fazenda do Província de Macao (Macao Exchequer Department), 21st June, 1923.

DIRECCAO DOS SERVICOS DE FAZENDA (MACAO EXCHEQUER DEPARTMENT).

BUILDING AND RUNNING A MARKET IN THE CITY OF MACAO.

THE Government has resolved to sell the premises known as San Pa In. Considering the advantages of providing the City with a Modern, Vast and Up-to-date MARKET, with an Adjoining or Subterranean Cold Storage Compartment for keeping Foodstuffs, taking into consideration the fine site of the said premises, so near to the Harbour and with ample space so as to permit the Necessary Installations, the Government of this Province hereby announces that up to the 15th of SEPTEMBER, 1923, it will receive Tenders for taking up the said site on the following bases:

1. Building of a Large Up-to-date Market with all Modern Improvements and with a Cold Storage Chamber. The Ice Factory may form its Annex.

2. Particulars of time for beginning and finishing the Works with relative Plans and Specifications.

3. Payment to the Government of a Tax, corresponding to the Interest and Sinking-Fund representing the value of the said piece of Ground.

4. Payment to the Leal Senado of Macao of a sum of money, equivalent to the whole of the Municipal Dues and Taxes, for running the Market.

5. At the End of the Specified Time, the Market will belong to the Leal Senado of Macao. The Company that had run the Market during the said Period of Time will be given preference to run the Market on certain Conditions.

6. If it should be built, adjoining the Ice Factory, this Factory will be considered as being outside of the Contract, and will be considered as belonging definitely to the Company.

All the Tenders and Information should be sent in to the DIRECTOR DOS SERVICOS DE FAZENDA DE MACAO, Macao, Exchequer Department, 21st June, 1923.

TENDEIS WANTED.

RELIABLE CONTRACTORS are invited to Tender for the following Works:—Over 20,000 cu. feet Cut-moulded and Fine Punched Gravel.

Over 25,000 cu. feet Brickwork. For Particulars, apply to the HONGKONG REALTY & TRUST CO. LTD., ARCHITECTS, Powell & Building.

1026]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND LAND BROKERS.

No. 8, Des Vaux Road, 2nd Floor.

Telephone No. C. 4306.

107

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that the SALE advertised Below, which has been frequently Postponed, Pending Negotiations between the Parties Concerned, will now, the Negotiations having finally Broken Down, positively take place on JULY 17th, the Date advertised Below. [1023]

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Situate No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN ONE LOT

On TUESDAY, The 17th Day of JULY, 1923, at 3 o'clock p.m.

By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers, 21, DUNDAS STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2168 together with the messuage erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2168 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises at 1 and No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, 8, Des Vaux Road Central, and Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

RUBIO AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, the 18th JULY, 1923, commencing at 3.00 P.M., at their Sales Room, DUNDAS STREET.

ONE SET OF MINT MACHINERY.

This lot comprises a complete set of Mint Machinery, capable of producing 100,000 (one hundred thousand) pieces 20-cent (twenty cent) coins or 200,000 (two hundred thousand) pieces 10-cent (ten cent) coins per working day of 10 hours.

(Further particulars and inspection orders may be obtained from Messrs. Gilman & Co., Ltd., or the Undersigned.)

Terms:—20% of purchase money to be paid on fall of hammer. Balance to be paid within two weeks of date of sale.

LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers, 933]

N. TICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"SARFEDON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holsa Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holsa Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 9th July.

Optimal cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 28th July, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 8th July, 1923. [1043]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, SPALATO, PORT SAID, ADEN, MASSAUA, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, wharves and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Optimal Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 7th inst. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODD & CO. LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1923. [1041]

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home.

INTIMATION

TOILET SOAP BARGAINS

Yardley's Oatmeal Soap... 50 cts. per box

Coal Tar Soap... 50 "

Carbolic Soap... 50 "

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH ROUTER'S AGENCY.]SAFETY OF THE ENTENTE.
TALK OF RUPTURE WITH FRANCE
DEPRECATED IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 9th.

Reuter learns that the talk of a rupture with France over the Reparations question is much deprecated in authoritative circles in London. A Ministerial statement of policy on Thursday will aim at explaining to the world the views held by the British Government for the restoration of Europe, and the door will be left open for full Anglo-French co-operation. Even if it is necessary for Great Britain to take her own line, it is pointed out that France has twice already acted separately where Germany is concerned, without impairing the Entente, but the British Government does not contemplate anything so drastic.

THE LONDON FAIR.
INTERESTING EXHIBITS IN GAMES
SECTION.

LONDON, July 9th.

Interesting exhibits in the games sections of the London Fair, in the Agricultural Hall, are the tennis rackets, cricket and hockey materials from Japan and India, which are cheaper than the English materials, but are not equal in durability, elasticity or appearance.

FRANCO-BELGO-RUHR.
GERMAN AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWS
LORD CURZON.

LONDON, July 9th.

Dr. Friedrich Stanner, German Ambassador to London, had a prolonged interview with Lord Curzon, in which the latter said it was suggested that the German Government should show very strong disapproval of acts of sabotage in the Ruhr and Rhineland. The matter of passive resistance was also discussed, the Foreign Secretary urging counsels of moderation and prudence.

ANOTHER BELGIAN SOLDIER
KILLED.

BRUSSELS, July 9th.

Another anti-Belgian outrage is reported from Duisburg, where a soldier has been killed. Three revolver shots were fired into his back by a German, who fled.

EARLIER CABLES.
GERMAN HOSTAGES ON TRAINS.

BRUSSELS, July 9th.

A message from Duisburg states that the Belgians are now forcing dozens of Germans to travel as hostages on trains in the Ruhr. It is stated that 48 citizens in the Ruhr were thus utilised yesterday.

LOST BALLOONISTS.
TWO BODIES FOUND.

NEW YORK, July 9th.

Water craft and aeroplanes are scouring the surface of Lake Erie in the hope of rescuing the occupants of the naval balloon which is still aloft, as it is practically unworkable if properly cut from the bag.

PORT STANLEY, ONTARIO, July 9th.

The missing basket of the naval balloon was found this morning 16 miles south-west of Port Stanley.

One body was found inside the basket.

The body has been identified as that of Lieut. Roth.

Death, apparently, was due to exposure.

Another body, answering the description of Lieut. Null, has been found near the recovered basket.

It has now been discovered that the second body found was not that of Lieut. Null.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.
FURTHER TALK OF SEPARATE
BRITISH ACTION.

LONDON, July 9th.

The Cabinet discussed reparations. Lord Curzon reported the result of his recent conferences with the French, Belgian and Italian Ambassadors.

Official circles are most secretive.

It is anticipated that Mr. Baldwin and Lord Curzon will shortly state the Government's decision in Parliament.

There is renewed talk of separate action by Great Britain in the event of France refusing a written reply to the British questionnaire.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT ON
THURSDAY.

LATER.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Baldwin said he thought it would be possible to make a statement on Thursday with regard to reparations.

LATEST CABLES.

TURKISH PEACE.

PESSIMISTIC CRITICISM BY HOME
PRESS.

LONDON, July 9th.

Beyond mild expressions of satisfaction, the Peace Agreement reached with Turkey has not aroused a great amount of enthusiasm. Regarding terms, it is generally acknowledged the Turks got the best of the diplomatic deal, and the Agreement is not in any wise regarded as the final solution to anxieties in the Near East.

The *Chronicle*, more outspoken than most contemporaries, bitterly contends that if the Turks were decisively beaten in War, they equally decisively won the peace, having achieved an unparalleled diplomatic triumph over the stronger side.

The *Times* regrets that peace was not imposed upon defeated Turkey four years ago, and writes pessimistically on hopes now faded, and on the dubious prospects of a good Turkish Government.

The *Daily News* pays tribute to the indomitable patience of Lord Curzon, to which the *Morning Post*, on the other hand, satirically refers. The *Morning Post* which has always been sympathetic to "Our friends the Turks," piously hopes they will appreciate the moral of the last nine years.

EARLIER CABLES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 9th.

The Council of Commissioners have instructed Ismet Pasha to sign the treaty of peace on the established basis, and a proclamation will be issued to-morrow informing the population of the settlement.

The news has been received in all Turkish quarters with relief and satisfaction.

WASHINGTON TREATY.

LONDON, July 9th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Viscount Curzon, Mr. McNeill said that it was for the United States Government rather than for the British Government to take the initiative as regards securing ratification by the other signatories to the Washington Treaty within a reasonable time. Consequently, the Government has not made nor has it received any representations. Except that the French Chamber had ratified the Naval Treaty, the position was the same as when he stated on the 21st.

ALLEGED JAPANESE PROPOSAL.

LONDON, July 9th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Com. Kenworthy, Mr. Baldwin said that the Government had received no proposal from Japan with a view to carrying out the Washington Naval Convention by a mutual agreement between Japan, Great Britain and the United States, irrespective of the action of France and Italy. The British Government was carrying out the agreement in all its parts, but the Treaties of Washington Act, 1922, restricting the building of warships by private firms, in certain aspects was not yet operative.

DOCKERS' DISPUTE.

ACTION BY TRANSPORT WORKERS
UNION.

LONDON, July 9th.

A conference of the Transport Workers Union at London passed a resolution declaring that the dockers' agreement must be honoured, and urging the strikers to resume.

An amendment in support of the strikers was defeated by 138 votes to 18.

The dockers everywhere remain on strike, except at Liverpool, where over half have resumed.

There are 14,000 colliers idle in Monmouthshire in consequence of the dockers strike.

"ECLAIR" EX-EDITOR
ACQUITTED.

PARIS, July 9th.

Ernest Judet, a former editor of *Eclair*, was acquitted on the charge of having relations with the enemy during the war.

Judet, who was sentenced in absentia in February to perpetual detention in a fortress on the same charge, voluntarily returned to France from Switzerland to stand trial.

BAVARIAN TREASON TRIAL.

MUNICH, July 9th.

At the conclusion of the treason trial, Fuchs was sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude, a fine of Mks. 2,000,000, the loss of civil rights for 10 years, and he was ordered to pay the costs of the trial.

Johann Funk was sentenced to 10 months' penal servitude, a fine of Mks. 50,000,000 and expulsion from Germany.

Three of the accused were acquitted.

TRANS-AMERICA FLIGHT.

MITCHELL, FIELDS (N.Y.), July 9th.

Lieut. Russell L. Maughan started at 4.58 this morning on the first attempt in an attempt on a dawn to dusk flight across America, planned by the United States Air Service.

The aviator is using a Curtiss pursuit aeroplane similar to the machine used by Maughan and Lieut. Maitland recently, when they established world speed records, capable of an average speed of 160 miles an hour.

New York, July 9th.

Maughan landed near St. Joseph, Missouri, owing to engine trouble, damaging his machine, and he abandoned the flight.

PACIFIC CONVENTION.

APPROVED BY FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, July 9th.

The Chamber passed the Bill approving the Pacific Convention, 495 votes being cast, all for the measure.

LATER.

The annexes to the Pacific Treaty were also passed.

In the course of the debate, the Reporter, M. Reynaldy, emphasised that the Treaty did not apply to parties having continental possessions on the Pacific, but he said that the Franco-Japanese Treaty of July, 1907, which constituted a guarantee of inestimable value, was still in force, and was applicable to all French continental possessions.

Reporter Reynaldy, enumerating the advantages from the Treaty, said that for the United States it meant the disappearance of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, any avoidance of causes of conflict in the Pacific. Great Britain had renounced her Alliance with Japan without losing Japan's friendship, and Great Britain, indirectly, became assured of security for her Dominions without resort to a fleet. The treaty consecrated France's status as a great Pacific power, France would be assured if grave events cropped up, and her insular possessions were safeguarded against sudden attacks.

LATER.

Minister Sarraut termed the treaty a great instrument substituting relaxation for tension. It did not contain sanctions, but it was counterbalanced by the word of honour of nations accustomed to keep their word. The treaty brought a guarantee of peace and a new procedure which would prevent conflicts, and hope for the dispersal of heavy clouds in the Pacific.

M. Sarraut paid a tribute to Mr. Hughes and the loyal spirit of the American nation, and he also paid a tribute to Japan, adding that Indo-China had no need to fear an attack from Japan.

Replying to a question, M. Sarraut said that the French delegation at first urged the inclusion of Indo-China within the scope of the treaty, but this would have brought up the problems of Manchuria and Korea, with their consequent difficulties.

The two Nine-Power Treaties relating to China have not yet been reported by the Foreign Relations Committee but they will probably be discussed in the autumn.

BELLEAU WOOD.

U.S. NATIONAL MEMORIAL PARK.

PARIS, July 9th.

Belleau Wood, where many Americans fell fighting in July, 1918, has been bought for \$20,000,000 as a national American memorial park.

The ground will be consecrated on July 2nd, General Harbord representing the United States Army.

Marshal Foch will be present.

HOLLAND'S ROYALTIES.

MEET THEIR MAJESTIES AT
CARLSLE.

LONDON, July 9th.

Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry, who are spending a holiday in the Lake District, visited Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary on the royal train at Carlisle in the course of the latter's journey to Edinburgh, and exchanged cordial greetings, the two Queens kissing affectionately, and King George saluting Queen Wilhelmina.

U.S. COAL COMMISSION.

PREPARATIONS FOR A CESSA-
TION OF WORK.

WASHINGTON, July 9th.

The report of the Coal Commission established by Congress last October recommends in the event of a cessation of operations in the industry that the President be empowered to declare a state of emergency, to take charge of the mines, fix the miners' wages, and compensation to the owners subject to review by the Courts, and to distribute the output.

PRICE OF TIN.

LONDON, July 9th.

The *Times* attributes the fall in the price of tin of £50 a ton during the past few months mainly to over-purchases of the metal, particularly on American account, to the less promising trade outlook, especially in America, and to the closing of bullion speculative accounts.

The *Times* points out that the statistical position has improved, and that the visible supply has fallen from 25,500 to 17,500 tons during the past six months.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

EUROPEAN ZONE SEMI-FINAL.

LONDON, July 9th.

At Eastbourne, in the competition for the Davis Cup, in the European zone semi-final, Flaqueur (Spain) defeated Van Lennep (Holland) 6/7, 6/3, 6/6 and 6/1.

Conde de Gomar (Spain) defeated Van Lennep 6/3, 6/0 and 7/5.

AMERICAN TENNIS.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, July 9th.

Mannuel Alonso defeated Tilden 6/5, 11/13, 6/3 and 6/3 in the Illinois State Tennis Championship.

LIFE'S LONGER SPAN.

Colonel and Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield, presiding at the jubilee dinner of the South-Eastern Hospital for Children, on May 24th, said it was a fact that people were living longer. He was one of the directors of a great insurance company, and only a few days ago they had put up their annuities because they found that people were living longer.

A Scottish Labour M.P., speaking in the Assembly of the Church of Scotland on May 23rd, during a discussion on Church union, said that if the Labour Party came into power religion would have nothing to fear.

FAR EASTERN CABLE

NEWS.

[THROUGH ROUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINA AND THE WASHINGTON
CONFERENCE.MR. J. O. P. BLAND'S VIEW OF THE
EUROPEANISED CHINESE
POLITICIAN.

LONDON, July 9th.

Mr. J. O. P. Bland, in a letter to the *Times* with regard to Sir John Jordan's observation in a letter to the same newspaper on the 4th July—stating that the Washington Agreement has already yielded important positive results—asks what are these results, and to what extent have they been, or are likely to be effective in checking the forces and influences making for chaos in China. Mr. Bland says:

"Failing some such light, many observers of the situation will, I fear, continue to hold the opinion that the chief result of the Washington Conference on the Far Eastern problem has been to perpetuate and propagate the utterly delusive idea that the Europeanised or Americanised type of Chinese politician is ready and able to give China efficient administration and the sound finances she needs, and that public opinion abroad should therefore sympathise with their crude theories of art and cruder practices of craft and government."

PROPOSED TECHNICAL SCHOOL AT
SHANGHAI.NO OPPOSITION FROM LANCASHIRE
COTTON SPINNERS.

LONDON, July 9th.

In connection with the proposal to establish a technical school at Shanghai, the *Manchester Guardian* states that a recent meeting of the Master Cotton Spinners Association of Bolton District, after hearing a statement that it was not intended to utilise the institution for the purpose of prejudicing the Lancashire cotton industry, unanimously adopted a recommendation that any opposition to the scheme should be withdrawn. All members of the House of Commons concerned, and other organisations were duly notified to this effect.

[BY COURTESY OF "THE DAILY BULLETIN"]

PEKING POLITICAL SITUATION.

PEKING, July 9th.

The task of filling the vacant post of Minister of Finance is engaging the attention of the Cabinet.

Wang Ko Ming has not accepted yet, though it is believed that a mandate will be issued in a few days appointing him.

Another name mentioned in this connection is General Yuan Nai Kwan.

Meanwhile, Tiao Kun's propagandists are working unremittingly on behalf of General Hsiao Ping Chi, Civil Governor of Shantung, who is now at Loyang in conference with Wei Pei Fu, and afterwards is proceeding to Paochingfu, while General Chow Meng Hsien, another Tiao Kun delegate, is proceeding to Mukden to discuss the situation, with Chang Tso Lin.

It is believed that Tiao Jui will also proceed to Mukden with the object of countering the An Fu and Southern propaganda.

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

PEKING, July 9th.

The Government has despatched Shi Lu-peng to Hunan to investigate conditions in connection with the anti-Japanese boycott.

The situation at Changsha is quiet, but the Japanese Consul desires to see the withdrawal of martial law before the Japanese residents return to their residences, as he fears that if they return to their homes now trouble might follow when martial law is withdrawn.

KWANGTUNG TROUBLES.

PEKING, July 9th.

It is reported from Canton that 25 of Sun Yat-sen's generals have wired ex-Premier Tang Shao-yi stating that the troubles in Kwangtung Province are due to General Chen Chung-ming having joined the Chihli party.

They state that he is anti-Sun Yat-sen, but if he will lead his troops against the Chihli forces in Kiangsi and Fukien, they will pardon him, otherwise they will do their best to crush him.

SOVIET-JAPANESE "CONVER-
SATIONS."

TOKYO, July 9th.

The Russian delegates have declared their willingness to accept responsibility for Nikolaevsk in principle.

This is regarded as a more hopeful sign, which may lead to a satisfactory outcome of the "conversations" on this subject.

According to a Japanese spokesman, the Russian delegates' declaration, as well as the more conciliatory attitude of both sides, is regarded as a more hopeful sign.

The "conversations" are to be resumed on Wednesday.

The Soviet-Japanese "conversations" regarding Nikolaevsk, made fair progress, according to day's communication.

INTERNATIONAL BOXING.

BRITISH VICTORY.

HOW TODD BEAT RATNER.

[BY B. BRINTON.]

For cleverness, high skill, and the closest regard for the true principles of boxing, the contest staged by the National Sporting Club on June 4th at Holland Park Rink between Roland Todd, of Doncaster, and Augie Ratner, from New York, was a classic. The sport that was in it, the subtlety of it, the rare persistence with which each man strove for victory by exploiting only his knowledge of the game; their refusal to make it a thing of clatter and rushing and tearing and holding and mauling was good to see. These men, strikingly dissimilar in every particular save that each is a professional fighter, made the affair one which set even the old campaigner tingling and bubbling. I lived every minute of the contest, as I am sure each one of the many thousands of people who gathered around the ring did. Artist against artist it was, fighting brain against brain. The bludgeon was never displayed; strength did, of course, matter, but we did not see merely the brute in any single one of the twenty rounds. And then Todd, with his right eye bleeding freely, and with big crimson splashes upon his wonderfully white silky skin, was declared the winner by Mr. J. W. H.T. Douglas, who was referee.

A proper decision, though scarcely a strictly popular one. It was greeted by a round of boing, but there were more signs of approval than disagreement. For my own part, Todd was bound to be given victory so long as he remained on his feet. True, he sailed near to defeat, but for the greater part of the distance he was the master of the American. I doubt whether we have bred a more perfect defensive boxer than Todd, a tall, fairly boyish-looking fellow, built on the lines of the ideal athlete. His defence was uncanny. Save that swaggering, posturing, impossible negro, Jack Johnson, I have seen no pugilist like Todd. I doubt whether in the history of the British Ring we have had such an expert in the arrangement of defence. Todd approaches a stone wall; he is the Scotton, the Banerman, and Barlow of pugilism. He would be tantalising if he were not so clever; positively does he refuse to allow the other fellow to fight. One may have but one regret—he is almost a stranger to adventure. There are times when he makes you feel that he will chance nothing; when he appears to regard it as all-sufficient to invite his opponent to fight, and then demonstrate that it is not possible for him to do so. He kind of manoeuvres his man; puts him in chains, as it were, and contents himself with making a sufficiency of points to give him victory.

TRICKINESS OF RATNER.

In his comparatively short, though notable career—Todd is but a few years more than 20—he has not done battle with an opponent of the immense experience of Ratner. This American Hebrew, who made a deep impression upon all of us by his draw with Johnny Basham—the Basham who was then almost incomparable—is a middle-weight of the highest degree. In his thoroughness he is splendidly typical of his country, but in that he boxes, as we in this country would always love a man to box, without recourse to those tricks which disfigure boxing, he would pass as an entirely worthy exponent of our own school of fisticuffs. Few Americans have I seen play what we call the game as did Ratner. He made the discovery immediately he put his hands up that he was against a young man with a mind, so cool and calculating, and given to the highest acting at a lightning rate, that he must have been fearful of what would eventually happen. He did not throw off any signs of doubting himself. Ratner came into the ring with a face that had the appearance of having been hewn out of granite. His little black eyes, that look at you from out of their corners, are of the Oriental kind; they convey nothing. He does not permit them even to blink. Ratner is a pronounced stoic, and when, in the first round, his feet shuffled after the manner of a sand dancer, his body bobbing marionette fashion, his head working like a windmill, he tried to find his way to Todd without making the discovery he sought after, he regained his placidity, which was amazing. He tried a left hook, which Todd caught as Archie MacLaren and poor Arthur Jones were wont to take a ball in the elms. He sent his right along, only to find that Todd had too it on his shoulder or his elbow, or held it up as would a champion fencer, and to be lashed and stung. And in the second round Ratner was again round and fell in a spluttering kind of way. He was not hurt. You cannot hurt Ratner, also before this particular session was over he would have gone down under the force of a right-hand blow to the jaw, delivered with rare precision but without the weight that brings about a knock-out.

Up to half the distance, Todd, in a casual way and with the grand manner, piled up more points than Ratner. He was in front from the first round, not by a vast number of chalks, but with a sufficient number, in his favour to put him on the road to victory. As I watched Ratner—his stoicism fascinated me—I am sure he found inwardly because he was that, though he obeyed every law of the game, he was doing little damage. Todd, childlike and bland, parried this and that blow. Now he would back on to the ropes; again he would lean with his back to the ropes, and so on.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PROBLEMS OF EASTER
ISLAND.A SCORESBY ROUTLEDGE
EXPEDITION.

Reuter's Agency in London recently received some interesting particulars of the expedition undertaken by Mr. and Mrs. Scoresby Routledge, who have just concluded a journey of two and a-half years among the little known Pacific islands of French Oceania. At one time they were lost for a fortnight.

The object of their expedition was to throw further light on the problems of Easter Island by tracing the route by which the earliest inhabitants, who presumably were responsible for the huge statues that are to be found all over the island, reached that part of the world. With this object in view the expedition spent fifteen months in one of the French groups, namely, the Gambier Islands, the only Europeans on which are one French gendarme and two French priests. This is a great peering centre, but has only contact by mail with the outside world once every twelve months. On this group it was learnt that, according to tradition, there had been at least three expeditions from those islands to Easter Island, which is situated about 1,500 miles to the eastward.

During one of the voyages, the native skipper in the schooner in which Mr. and Mrs. Routledge were travelling completely lost his bearings, and after frankly admitting that he had not the least notion where he was, admitted that he had forgotten the instructions given him to fill up the water-casks. Mr. Routledge at once commenced rationing what water there was, but happily some rain fell. The rainwater was only conserved by the joint efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Routledge and their secretary, for the captain used what he could secure for washing, while the native crew only remained under shelter from the rain. Mr. Routledge himself had to keep constant watch, never knowing when the vessel would strike a coral reef. After a period of some anxiety, an island was at last sighted, there being the greatest excitement among the crew, who were greatly relieved and climbed the masts in order to catch an early glimpse of land.

In January last the expedition returned to Tahiti, the Clapham Junction of the South Pacific.

The expedition has resulted in the collection of a large amount of data, bearing on the history of the South Seas, and this, which is now being got into order, includes a translation of about 50,000 words of folk-lore in the native dialect. In one of the islands visited, Mangarua, the travellers were informed of a custom, unknown elsewhere, of sending the eldest son of the chief to the highest peak of the mountain range and keeping him there until he reached the age of fourteen. The inhabitants there mummify the dead and place them in caves.

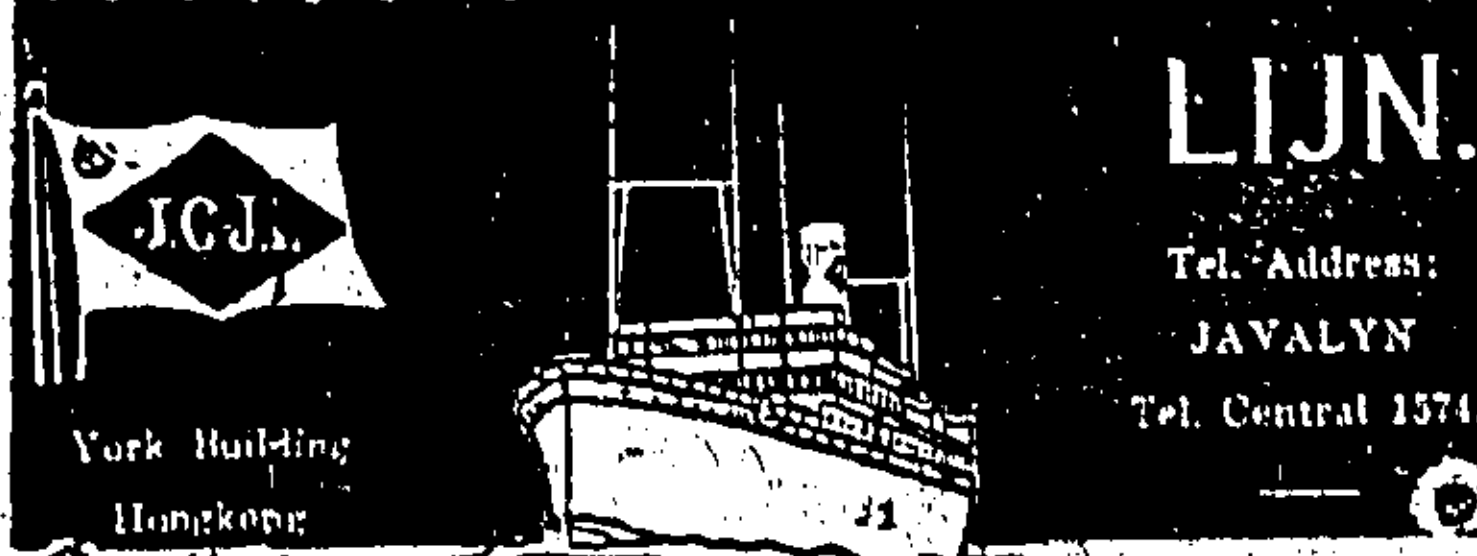
Mr. and Mrs. Routledge attach no credence to the report of the disappearance of Easter Island, pointing out that what probably happened was that, as in their own experience, the navigators had lost all sense of reckoning.

posts and suggest that he was in a really tight corner, but the penetrating mind of Ratner knew that if he had embarked upon what apparently was the proper idea he would have met with a load of trouble. Ratner wisely picked his skill against that of Todd. If he had done otherwise he would probably have got himself into a hopeless, a fatal tangle. He was out to wear away the rock, as personified by Todd. Every device that was legitimate and above board he employed, and in the thirteenth round—when with a left swing he cut that right eye of Todd in a way that caused blood to flow down the cheek of the Englishman—it seemed as if he entered upon the highway to success. He then sought to fight like a Trojan; the devil was then in him. What I regarded as more or less an accident I felt would take him to victory, especially when I noted that those of Todd's thickly-peopled corner were slow to attempt to stem the bleeding.

Todd, however, now shouldering a considerable handicap because of his injury, held to his calm; the plegm of the man in the circumstances was extraordinary. But from this point he had many bad and terribly anxious moments. Ratner, like the seasoned fighter he is, put on full steam ahead, but always was he up against a defence that he never really penetrated, at least, he did not rub off the many points which Todd had made in the earlier rounds and before his eye was so badly cut. And I was wondering whether the iron determination of Ratner would carry this day. He was within an ace of victory, but he could not grasp it. Todd to the end remained the past-master in the art of self-defence, and Ratner was beaten on the post.

Todd, who before he had got half-way through the contest appeared strangely difficult to use his left hand—I have an idea that he damaged it—may now try for world's middle-weight title. He is a wonderful boxer; and Augie Ratner, by his skill and immense cleverness, has appreciated the stock of Todd. We shall always think kindly of Ratner; he helped to make his fight with Todd one of the best I have seen for years. Nobly did he stand his ground, though he was a considerable triumph for his country; the like of him I have not seen for very many days. In him we have a boxer worthy of the name.—*Daily Telegraph*.

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FRENCH PRESIDENT ON GERMAN REPARATIONS.

"IMPLACABLE RESOLVE"

THE PRECEDENT OF 1910.

M. Millerand, speaking at Strasbourg on June 1st, dealt with Germany and reparations. A speech by the president of Strasbourg Chamber of Commerce, emphasising the necessity of the development of the port of Strasbourg in order that it might be able to compete successfully with the German port of Kehl, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, induced the President of the Republic to refer to the attitude of "certain people" towards Germany. He said that although she declared herself to be ruined, she had during the last four years spent considerable sums on public works in order that she might be able to crush her rivals—an expenditure which "certain people wish to ignore." He went on:

"It is blindness which will astonish history those who before the war denounced Germany and her maritime labour, which very day became more and more menacing, have allowed her, while violating the stipulations of the Treaty and her given word, to devote the money, which ought to have been used to the construction of a merchant fleet and to the installation of ports which are today in a state of unhindered prosperity. And what she has done from the point of view of ports and every she has, as you know, done from every point of view. So much that it is in truth permissible to shrug one's shoulders when Germany asks for pity and pretends, poor thing, that she cannot pay her debts. She cannot because she will not, and because she prefers to employ for her own needs what belongs to her creditors. That is Germany's state of mind."

At the subsequent banquet the President of the Republic dealt with reparations. His visit to Alsace, he said, had given him the impression that France's present foreign policy had the full support of the people. For four years they had multiplied their efforts to induce Germany to pay, but each successive Government of the Reich had shown the same bad faith.

"We have been deceived and flouted. We feel neither spite nor anger, but we have calmly made the implacable resolve to assure the integral defence of France's interest. I give you what she owes us. Germany will pay what she owes us. Germany gives us a good example in maintaining this resolve. We say, therefore, to Germany: 'You will submit to the law that you made.'"

M. Millerand recalled that after the Franco-Prussian war Germany imposed upon France "the heavy tribute of five milliards of francs." She did not ask what France would do to pay it; she did not grant any postponement.

She said to us: "That is what you owe me. I hold your territory, and when you have paid me I shall go away." Germany kept her word, and France will keep hers too.

PRAYER BOOK REVISION.

BISHOP OF SHEFFIELD'S VIEWS.

Writing to his diocese on the question of the revision of the Prayer Book, the Bishop of Sheffield lays stress on the following points, which he feels have often escaped observation:

The revision of the Prayer Book has not been undertaken in a hurry. For seventeen years untiring labour has been given to it from every point of view.

Every other branch of the Anglican Communion has revised the Prayer Book within recent years. The last time the Mother Church of England revised the Prayer Book was 281 years ago.

In every church some, and in many churches a great deal of unauthorised revision takes place now. In not a few cases very serious alterations are made without any authority at all.

We have at last, after a hard struggle, succeeded in obtaining a representative Church Assembly able and fitted to express the deliberate mind of the faithful members of the Church.

We believe that the Holy Spirit of God still is present to guide His people into all truth. He did not finally depart from the Church in 1662.

The Church of England is not a rigid, east-iron Church, but there must be some limits to diversity.

By its constitution and in its articles the Church of England claims authority to ordain, change, and abolish ceremonies or rites of the Church ordained only by man's authority, so that all things be done to edifying.

The Revised Prayer Book, as at present contemplated, is only permissive, not compulsory. It is an authorised experiment. No incumbent, no parish, and no congregation need try the experiment unless they wish to do so.

We are not living in the dark ages, or in the middle ages, or in the Reformation period, but in the year of our Lord 1923.

HINDENBURG ON THE WARPATH.

The Paris papers on May 31st give prominence to reports of a conversation which Hindenburg had recently with the American Captain MacMahon. Hindenburg declared: "We shall have our revenge on France if we have to wait a hundred years. History repeats itself. My most ardent desire would be to take up arms again against the French, who to-day are sowing the seeds of hatred which will produce a terrible harvest."

As to the manner of the next war, Hindenburg said that air fleets would play a big role, but the infantry would always remain the Queen of Battles. Aeroplanes would never take to town or hold a strategic line, or capture a railroad. Cavalry would be transformed into a sort of mounted infantry. Central News.

Arrangements have been made by the Egyptian Government to start flax growing in Lower Egypt on a large scale.

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HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Friday, 13th July, 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Friday, 13th July, Noon.
MANILA	"WINGSANG"	Friday, 13th July, 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	"OBEONGSHING"	Saturday, 14th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TAISANG"	Sunday, 15th July, Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NANSANG"	Monday, 16th July, 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA via SHANGHAI	"HOSANG"	Tuesday, 17th July, Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tuesday, 17th July, Noon.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HOPSANG"	Tuesday, 17th July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YUEANG"	Thursday, 18th July, Noon.
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BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 1,000 ton steamers, "BIRPABEC" and "BIRPABEC" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken of through Bills of Lading for Kedah, Johore, Labuan, Tawak and Labuan.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Welhaven and Chifu.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by the steamers fitted with wireless passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "KUTSANG" will be despatched on or about

Wednesday, 11th July at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE
OUTWARDS. HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.	Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharge.
"GLENSANDA"	31st July.	"GLERNARA"	19th July.	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENSBANE"	16th Aug.	"GLENIPPER"	7th Aug.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENSBOROUGH"	27th Aug.	"GLENARVONSHIRE"	11th Aug.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENSLUCE"	10th Sept.			

Movements are subject to change without notice.
For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
The Glen Line, Ltd. AGENTS.

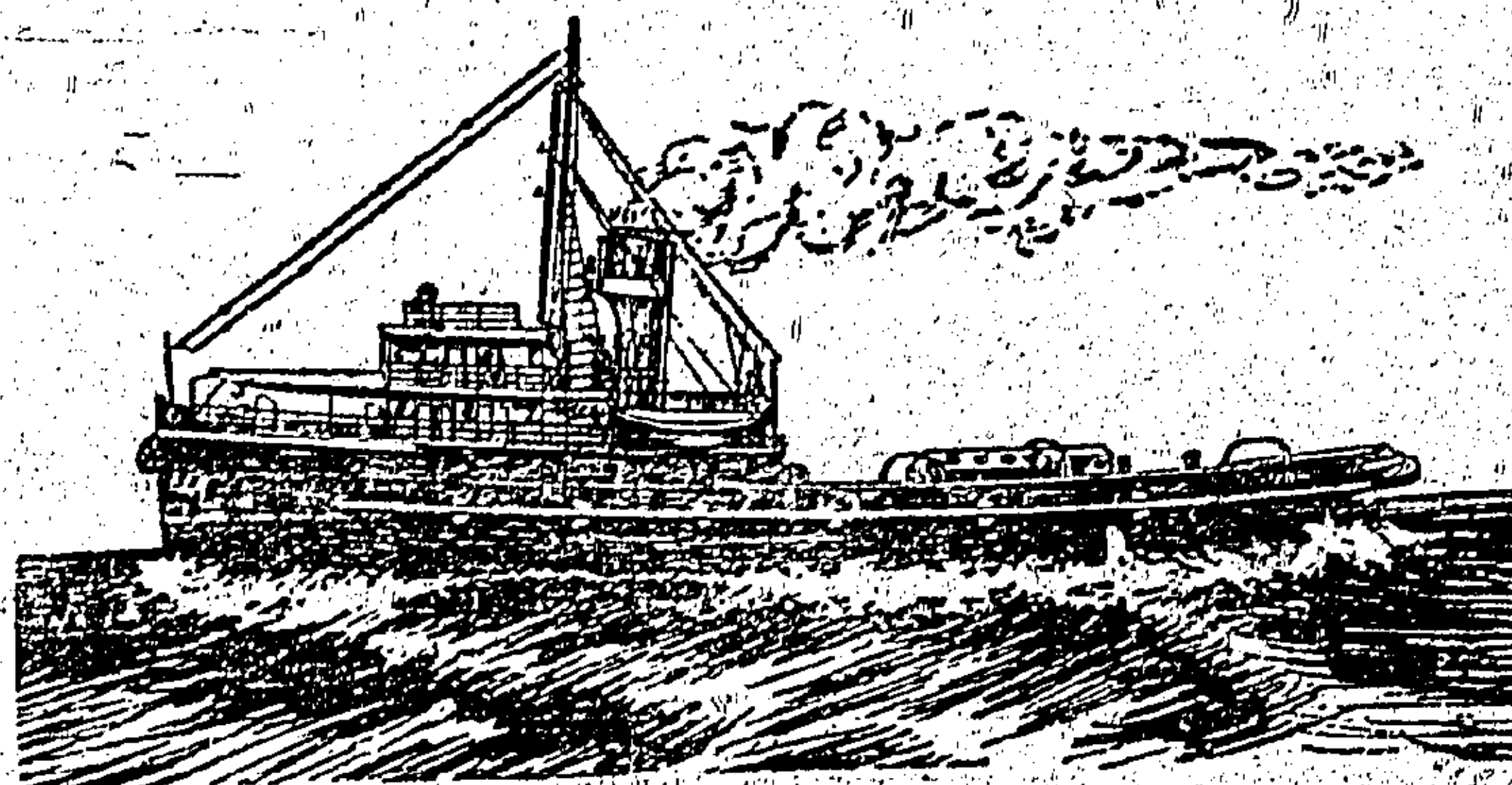
Telephone, Central No. 215 and 216 and Central 2007.

The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 34' (m) Depth 17' (m) L.H.P. 9000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

PEPS

For THROAT, CHEST & LUNGS

TO ward off coughs, colds, and night chills, and to protect throat, chest and lungs against climate and disease, everybody needs Peps. As Peps tablets dissolve in the mouth they give off medicinal fumes that carry soothing and healing benefits to the entire breathing system. Inflammation or soreness in the throat or bronchitis is quickly allayed; coughs and colds are nipped in the bud, and the chest and lungs are strengthened against Bronchitis, Asthma, and Pneumonia.

"A PINE FOREST IN EVERY HOME"

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Telegraphic Communication with Waglan Light-house has been restored.

Whenever a mail for Europe, America, India or Australia is due to be dispatched on a general holiday (other than Sunday, Christmas Day, or China New Year's Day) by a ship scheduled to sail after 1.30 p.m., the G.P.O. remains open until 12 noon and the Kowloon Branch Office until 11 a.m. In the case of earlier sailing the G.P.O. is open until about one hour, and the Kowloon Branch Office until about two hours, before the sailing time.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI ...	Sinchiang ...	11th July
Europe via Suez (Letters & Papers, London, 14th June, & parcels 6th, June)	Kashmir ...	13th July
CANADA, U.S.A., Japan, AMERICA AND London via New York 15th June ...	Emp. of Canada ...	15th July
AUSTRALIA & MANILA ...	Aki Maru ...	16th July

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong ...	Yunnan ...	Wednesday, 11th, 8.00 A.M.
*Straits, *Ceylon, *Mauritius, *Marques, *S. Africa, India via D'Kodi, *Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 12th Aug.	Katori Maru ...	Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai ...	Arizona Maru ...	9.00 A.M.
Hohow and Haiphong ...	Haitan ...	9.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, India via D'Kodi, *Marques, *S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 12th Aug.	Malva ...	Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C. 20th July	Yan On ...	Noon
Manila, Formosa, *Shanghai, *Japan, *Honolulu & *San Francisco	Kutiang ...	1.00 P.M.
*Swatow, Amoy and Formosa ...	Emp. of Asia ...	Registration 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.
Swatow ...	Taiyo Maru ...	10.00 A.M.
Manila ...	Taihuwa Maru ...	9.00 A.M.
Hohow and Haiphong ...	Hydrangea ...	3.30 P.M.
Sandakan ...	Pres. Madison ...	Thursday, 12th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Loesang ...	5.00 P.M.
Manila ...	Mausung ...	Friday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai ...	Haifong ...	Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa ...	Wingang ...	2.00 P.M.
Japan ...	Kashmir ...	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Aki Maru ...	Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai & Japan ...	Haiching ...	Monday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
	Sinchiang ...	Tuesday, 17th, Noon
	Sinchiang ...	10.30 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL
OPENING QUOTATIONS

10th July, 1923	
On LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	12 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand ...	12 3/16
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight ...	12 1/2
Bank Bill, at 60 days' sight ...	12 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight ...	12 1/2
Credit, at 6 months' sight ...	12 1/2
Documentary Bill, 4 months' sight ...	12 1/2
On PARIS.—	
Bank Bill, on demand ...	880
Credit, 4 months' sight ...	930
On NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bill, on demand ...	51 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight ...	52 1/2
On HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	168
Bank Bill, on demand ...	168
On CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	168
Bank Bill, on demand ...	168
On SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bill, at sight ...	nom.
Credit, 30 days' sight ...	108
On YOKOHAMA.—	
Bank Bill, on demand ...	108 1/2
On MANILA.—	
Bank Bill, on demand ...	97
On BATAVIA.—	
Bank Bill, on demand ...	134
On HANKOW.—	
Bank Bill, on demand ...	nom.
On SOERABAYA.—	
Bank Bill, on demand ...	91 1/2
On BANGKOK.—	
Bank Bill, on demand ...	8.80
On SINGAPORE.—	
Bank Bill, on demand ...	43.60
Gold L.M.S., 100 fine, per ton ...	31 1/2
Bar Silver, per oz ...	31 1/2

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.
Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$30,000,000
Reserve Funds ... \$24,000,000
Sterling ... \$24,000,000
Silver ... \$24,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$24,000,000

Chair of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. LANE—Chairman.
D. G. M. BARNARD, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. COMPTON, Esq.—W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq.
G. M. DODD, Esq.—J. A. FLUMMER, Esq.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—H. P. WHITE, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Acting Manager: Hongkong—J. MCARTHUR, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STIR, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1923. [37]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of this Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN
Chief Manager
Hongkong, 14th November, 1922. [43]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital ... £3,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
Hongkong, May 8th, 1923. [41]

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA,
Limited.

Head Office:
15, Greenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.
Authorized Capital ... £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital ... £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital ... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,200,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Penang, Malacca, Medan, Batavia, Surabaya, Soerabaya, Deli, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius), Galle.

HONGKONG BRANCH
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.
N. C. WILSON, Manager.
7 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, May 21st, 1922. [30]

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS
BANK, LTD.

司公限有行銀商華
HEAD OFFICE
Alexander Buildings, Charter Road,
GENERAL Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.
The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.
E. C. LAU, Chief Manager.

The
"Three Castles"
MAGNUMS

Smoked around the world

British American Tobacco Co. Ltd. Sole Importers

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES
LONDON SERVICE
(DIRECT)

"TROLLUS" 16TH JULY London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"HELENUS" 23RD JULY London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"SARPEDON" 7TH AUG. Marseilles, London & Rotterdam.
"RHEXENOR" 13TH AUG. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"NINGHOOW" 16TH JULY Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"PELEUS" 1ST AUG. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"TITAN" 15TH AUG. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE
(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"TYNDAREUS" 23RD JULY Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"PROTESILAUS" 14TH AUG.

NEW YORK SERVICE
(VIA SUVA OR PANAMA).

"TELEMACHUS" 15TH JULY via Suva.
"TALHYBIUS" 15TH AUG. via Suva.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"PATROCLUS" 6TH AUG. for Shanghai.
"SAR'EDON" 7TH AUG. for Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS" 4TH SEPT. for Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"MENJOR" 17TH SEPT. for Singapore & London.
"TEIRESIAS" 5TH NOV. for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
GUTHRIE & Sons, Ltd.,
AGENTS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY
CAPITAL ... U.S.\$4,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK

Owned and controlled by a group of leading American Banks under control of Federal Reserve Bank and the New York State Banking Department.

General Banking Business.

BRANCHES—

SHANGHAI, PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, CANTON, MANILA, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND HONGKONG.

D. M. BIGGAR,
Manager.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL
MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1874.
A. Capital ... F. 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... F. 80,000,000
Reserve Fund ... F. 19,440,000
Special Reserve ... F. 21,440,000

Head Office—Amsterdam.
Branches at:
The Hague—Rotterdam.
Head Agency—Batavia.

BRANCHES:
Batavia, Macassar, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Soerabaya, Medan, Palembang, Bencoolen, Borneo, Siam, Java, Sumatra, Celebes, Moluccas, Timor, Dutch East Indies, West Indies, Central America, South America, Africa, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, etc.

Correspondence at Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Rangoon, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Malacca, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.
London Branches—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; issues letters of credit on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia and transacts banking business of every description.
W. H. GHOSKAMP, Agent.
Hongkong, September 4th, 1922. [37]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 24th of November, 1917.)
Authorized Capital ... \$20,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$12,775,000
Reserve Funds ... \$8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.
HONGKONG BRANCH—4, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
The Bank has branches and sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.
London Branch—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Bank is a member of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
The Bank is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce.
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